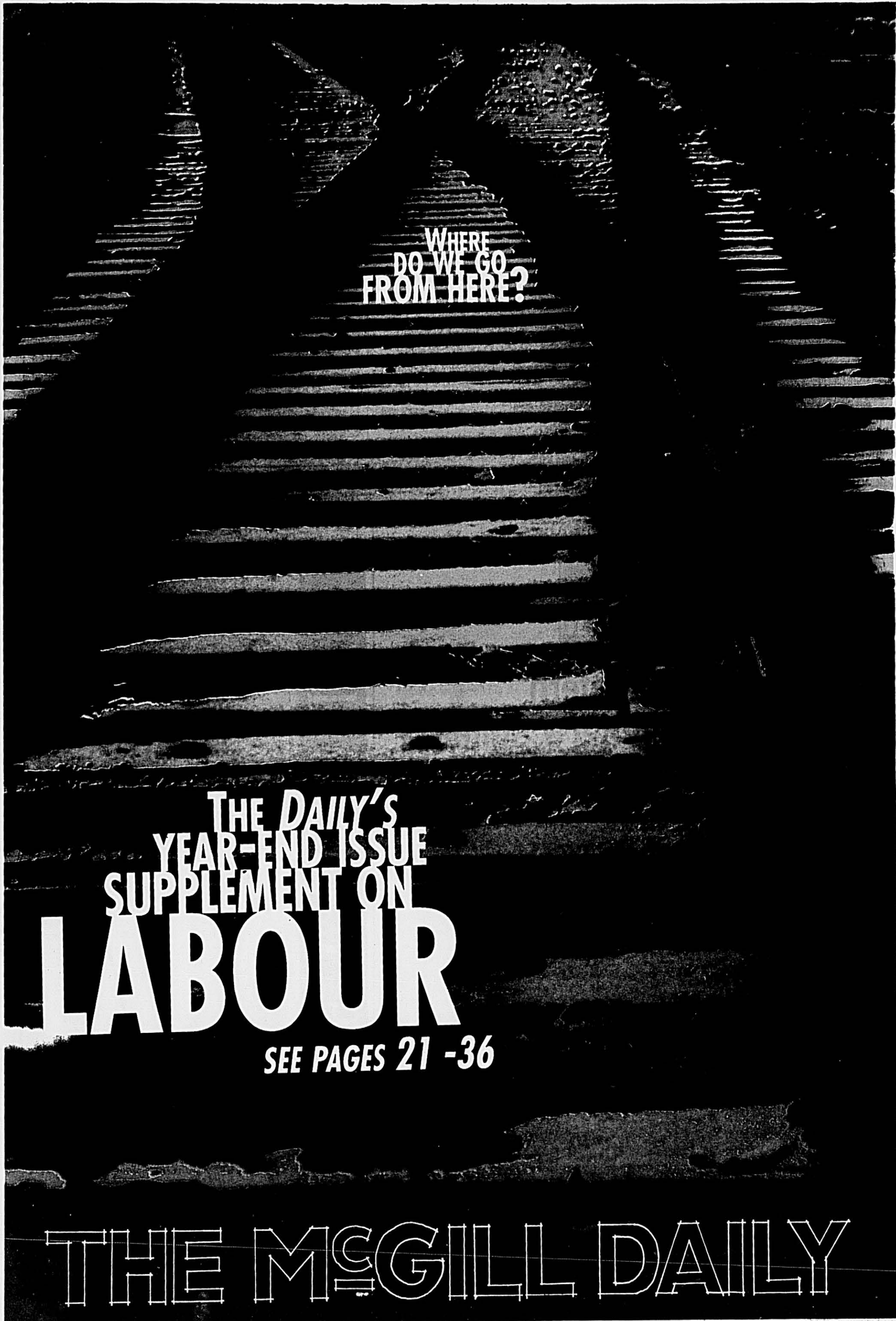




WHERE
DO WE GO
FROM HERE?

THE DAILY'S
YEAR-END ISSUE
SUPPLEMENT ON

LABOUR

SEE PAGES 21 -36

THE MCGILL DAILY

Restaurant **BASHA** مطعم الباشا

	Sand.	Plat	
Shawarma	2.95	4.95	شاورما
Shish Taouk	3.10	5.99	شيش طاووق
Grillades Basha		6.95	مشاوي الباشا
Kafta Kebab	2.75	4.75	كفتة كباب
Brochette de Poulet	3.10	5.75	دجاج مشوي (سيخ)
Shish Kebab	3.10	5.75	شيش كباب
Basha Vegetarian		5.75	نباتي الباشا
Makanek	2.75	4.75	مقانع
Foul Moudamas	2.50	3.75	فول مدمس
Plat du jour		3.50	صحن يومي
Spécial Falafel	2.50	3.95	فلافل

SUPER SPECIALS

Pizza Libanaise — 99 c — (مناقيش، صفيحة...)

Monthley Special 2 Falafel S/W for 1 — 3.00 — فلافل ٢ بسعر ١ هذا الشهر

KENAFa au Fromage — 3.00 — كنافا بالجبن يومياً

2140 Rue Guy (514) 932-6682 (Buffet Sundays) 10% Discount with this coupon

1202, Rue Ste-Catherine W. Drummond (514) 393-3970

Maltesers

IMMIGRATION

Sophie Racine
LL.L., DEA in public international law
Attorney
Immigration Law

- PERMANENT RESIDENCY
- STUDENT VISA
- WORK PERMIT
- SPONSORSHIP
- ENGLISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN & SPANISH SPOKEN

215 St-Laurent Blvd., Suite 2
Montreal, (Quebec), H2Y 3T9

Telephone: (514) 397-0739
Facsimile: (514) 393-1032

McGILL NIGHTLINE

**Stressed Out?
Tell Us About It.**

**6 pm-3 am
398-6246**

COIFFURE AU 2^{ème} ESTHÉTIQUE

NEW ESTHETIQUE SERVICES
Specials For McGill Students

Shampoo, Cut & Style
Men: **\$13** Women: **\$18/20**

Perm or Modelling
Women or Men

Facials, leg waxing, pedicure, manicure: 20% off for students

843-6268 3414 Parc Ave., 2nd floor, suite 220 (corner Sherbrooke)
Closed Mondays

Best Western

**Best Western
Ville-Marie Hotel & Suites**

Adjacent to McGill Campus

Friends or family coming to celebrate Easter in Montreal?

Take advantage of our great rates
available until May 31st, 1995.

**\$72.00 single \$77.00 double
including continental breakfast.**

Spacious rooms, totally renovated with full amenities

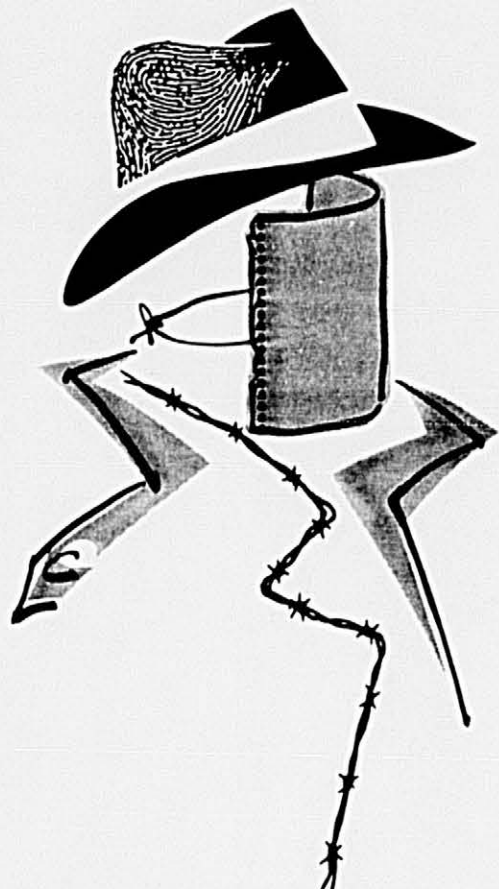
**For reservations call
1-800-361-7791**

3407 Peel Street
Montreal (Quebec) H3A 1W7
Tel: (514) 288-4141 Fax: (514) 288-3021

MENOTTI

THE CONSUL

L'OPÉRA DE MONTRÉAL
BERNARD UZAN, GENERAL AND ARTISTIC DIRECTOR



April 26, 29 May 1, 4, 6, 1995

L'ODM PREMIERE • NEW PRODUCTION
in English

Magda Sorel JOANNE KOLOMYJEC John Sorel VICTOR LEDBETTER
The Secretary KATHLEEN HEGIERSKI The Mother JOYCE CASTLE
Conductor SEMYON VEKSHTEIN Stage Director BERNARD UZAN

Théâtre Maisonneuve
Place des Arts

Tickets on sale at L'Opéra de Montréal 985-2258, Place des Arts 842-2112 and Admission 790-1245

CBC Stereo 93.5 Succession J.A. De Séve La Presse

**15% Discount on tickets for "The Consul"
upon presentation of a student I.D. card!**

LETTERS

Erratum

In the issue published on March 30, the Daily only printed the first half of the letter written by Mario De Giglio-Bellemare and Josie Tierney. We regret the error. Here is the rest.

Student Christian Movement challenges HLI

TO THE DAILY,

Jesus teaches his disciples: "You know that among the Gentiles... their leaders lord it over them, and their great ones are tyrants over them. But it is not so among you; whoever wishes to become great among you must be your servant" (Mk. 10:42-43). This teaching calls many Christians to resist hierarchy.

The Student Christian Movement has taken this teaching into its structure and activism. We make decisions according to consensus; in our individual branches and our national structure we attempt to listen to each of our voices with equal dignity. Our activism struggles to resist external hierarchy: last semester we successfully petitioned the Faculty of Religious Studies to include the course "Women and the Christian Tradition" as one which may fill degree requirements, thus challenging the sexism which tells us that the history of men is more important than that of women. Our faith teaches us that that which has been tyrannical over people's lives, such as the sexism of our institutions, has been filled with sin and is in need of protest and reform.

This April, SCM challenges the McGill community to respond to the coming of the right-wing group Human Life International to Montréal. Together with the LBGM, we are organising a McGill coalition to join the larger Montréal protest of the presence of this sexist, racist, and homophobic group in our city. A peaceful demonstration will take place on 19 April at 7pm in front of Notre Dame Basilica — join us.

JOSIE TIERNEY

MARIO DE GIGLIO-BELLEMARE
McGILL SCM

Modern-day Purim

TO THE DAILY,

It is quite ironic as Jewish history tends to repeat itself. Just two weeks ago, Jews celebrated the festival of Purim, a story about an evil man named Haman who vowed to destroy all Jews in Persia (now Iran) 2 000 years ago. However, a dramatic turn in events lead Haman to his death by the very gallows he built to kill Jews.

Today we have a very similar situation. There are many Islamic Fundamentalist groups (oddly enough funded by Iran) who want to see the destruction of Jews all over the world. This is especially true in the case of Hamas, a Palestinian terrorist group who has planted bombs this year in Israel, London and Argentina, killing hundreds of Jews.

Last weekend people all over the world saw a modern Purim miracle. A bomb built to kill innocent Jewish people blew up its murderous Palestinian creators instead. What makes this miracle even more remarkable is that by now one would expect that Palestinian terrorists would be flawless at creating bombs — I guess practice does not necessarily make perfect.

Unfortunately, we can not rely on miracles all the time to save innocent lives. It is obvious that terrorist activities are being carried out in the autonomous Palestinian region which considerably jeopardises Israeli citizens' safety. Expanding self-rule zones into Judea and Samaria will create an even larger terrorist heaven for Palestinians which Israelis and the "Palestinian police" would have an even harder time controlling. Peace between Israel and Palestinians would be something remarkable but Palestinians are not offering real peace. Palestinian leaders are calling the peace the first step to conquering all of "Palestine", but leftist groups seem to think that they are joking. Israel must ensure its citizens' safety as we can not always rely on miracles.

ANDREW BLOOM
U2 MANAGEMENT

Ed board positions for next year

M-J Milloy — co-ordinating editor
Robin Perelle — co-ordinating news editor
Anup Grewal, Kabir Ravindra, Jacqueline Reis — news editors
Idella Sturino — features editor
Ryan FitzGerald — national affairs editor
Kevin Siu — culture editor
David Ryther, Cameron Booth — photo editors
Klara Banaszak — layout and design co-ordinator
Derek Fung — science editor
Anne Caporal, Atim León — redaction en chef,
Daily français

HYDE PARK

The right to self-determination in Ethiopia

AN OPINION SUBMITTED BY ABERRA GABRU

Some articles claim that the right to self-determination "cannot be equated with independence." That "It is only in the context of colonialism that self-determination has the meaning of independence." In fact, quite the opposite is true.

There could be no question about the right to self-determination for colonies because there were under force and simply created by foreign powers. The demand for independence justifies armed struggle and is recognized under international law.

But what we are talking about is the oppression of ethnic groups, nations, and nationalities. Those very people have a right to self-determination — the right to secede from the very state that oppresses them. In such a situation the "intellectuals" will strive to disrupt and hinder the revolution, to restrict it to limited democratic aims.

To clarify, ethnic, nation and/or nationality all have the same meaning. That is, as members of a state, they are called ethnics or nationalities. But, if they secede from the state, they become independent nations (i.e. Eritrea). To qualify as a nation they must pass through an historical evolution — families, clans, and on to tribes, followed by ethnic, nationality and finally the state.

Within the boundaries of the Ethiopian state, the oppressed nationalities fought against forced inclusion. This is exactly what the struggle for the right to self-determination is all about.

However, the demand for self-determination and/or secession does not mean automatic partition or formation of a separate state. It is a struggle against national oppression. The more closely a democratic state observes the freedom of secession, the more rare and weaker will be the striving for secession.

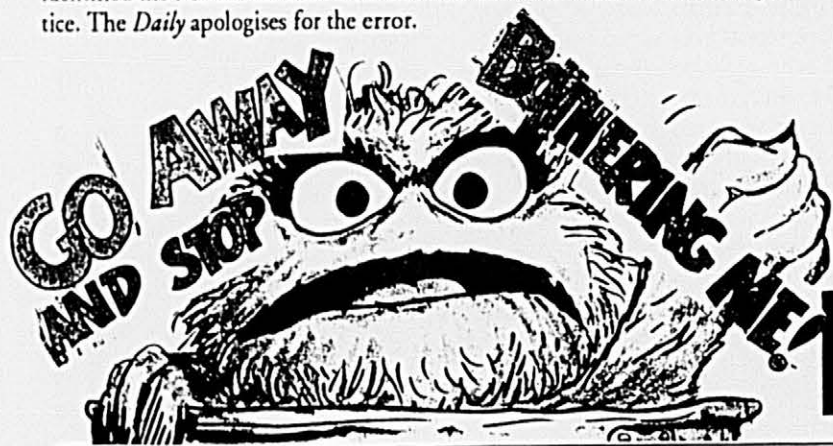
The new Transnational Government of Ethiopia (TGE) is an example for all of Africa. With the division of power into federal and provincial spheres (a federation), the right to self-determination, including secession is guaranteed.

This creates trust between people and the state. It paves the way for a real and actual unity as opposed to a unity forced on the people. In short, to recognize secession means to stop secession. As one African journalist observed: "I am convinced that Ethiopia has found a formula in which a future Africa can live in harmony with itself".

The ruling EPRDF Party itself is a coalition of Tigreans, Oromos, Somalis, Amharas et al. That is, national or federal parties are not organized "in terms of ethnic identities" or on the basis of religion. For example, the TPLF, OLF, AAPO, etc. can only qualify as provincial and not as national or federal parties (unless they merge with the others to form a federal party).

The aim of the party is not only to bring nationalities together, but also to merge them. In fact, by using the chauvinist argument of "Defence of the Motherland", some Ethiopian "intellectuals", especially those in exiled communities outside the country, are working hard against the struggle for national reconciliation and liberation.

In conclusion, with the victory against feudalism and military fascism, the Ethiopian people have chosen their leaders from amongst themselves. They welcome educated and skilled people. But they do not need false prophets from abroad.



SINCE 1911
THE MCGILL DAILY
VOL. 84 • NO. 76

Editorial Offices:
3480 McTavish St., Montréal, Qc.,
room B-03, H3A 1X9

Business & Advertising Offices:
3480 McTavish St., Montréal, Qc.,
room B-07, H3A 1X9

editorial: (514) 398-6784
business/advertising:
(514) 398-6790
fax: (514) 398-8318

co-ordinating editors: Melanie Newton
co-ordinating news editors: Cherie Payne
news editors: Aubrey Cohen, M-J Milloy,
Kabir Ravindra
culture editors: Ahmer Gadeer, Julie Chrysler
features editors: Josée Johnston
science editor: —
layout & design co-ordinators:
Kristin Andrews, Maija Martin
daily français: Marie-Louise Gariépy
photo editors: Cameron Booth, David Ryther
liaison editors: David Austin
office co-ordinators: Robin Perelle

contributors: Hypatia Francis, Seth Abramovitch,
Jacqueline Reis, Courtney Littig, Pat Harewood, Azim
Hussain, Derek Fung, Sara Mayo, Klara Banaszak,
Beth Hunter, Erik Spence, Hugh Holmes, dj Ugh,
Nadra Gadeer, Matt Paterson, Adam Posluns, Cherie
Payne, Nabil Yanni, Kevin Siu, Yoon Sook Cha,
Nandini Saxena, Ryan Ajay "Pious" Matthias, Peter
Graefe, Laila Malik and Ronald Casseus for love and
inspiration.

cover photo by: Cameron Booth

business manager: Marian Schrier
assistant business manager: JoAnne Pickel
advertising managers: Boris Shedov, Letty Matteo
advertising layout & design: Robert Costain

All contents ©1995 **Daily Publications Society**. All rights reserved. The content of this newspaper is the responsibility of the McGill Daily and does not necessarily represent the views of McGill University or the Students' Society of McGill University. Products or companies advertised in this newspaper are not necessarily endorsed by the Daily staff. Printed by Interhaul Developments Inc., Montréal, Québec. The Daily is a founding member of Canadian University Press, Presse étudiante du Québec, Publi-Paq and CampusPlus.

Printed on 20% recycled paper.
ISSN 1192-4608

ARAFAT 'EXTENDS ISRAEL'S LONG ARM

HAVE
THINGS
REALLY
CHANGED
UNDER
ARAFAT?

THE PALESTINIAN SHABAK AND THE NEW BANTUSTANS

by Israel Shahak

Israel Shahak is a leading analyst of Israeli policy. He is a professor at Hebrew University and has written extensively on Israeli military and economic policy. This article was originally published as The Secret and Uniformed Police Forces of the Palestinian Authority by the New York Transfer News Collective

Since the formation of the Palestinian Authority in the autonomous areas of the Gaza Strip and Jericho, it has gradually become clear that the strength of the autonomous regime depends on its armed forces. These forces include, in particular, several secret police forces.

The Palestinian Authority was formed on July 1, 1994. With the lapse of time, it also became increasingly clear that Israel had delegated to Arafat the power to rule over Palestinians in the remainder of the Territories, including East Jerusalem (supposedly still under exclusive Israeli rule) with help of those secret police forces.

Rather than guaranteeing greater justice for Palestinians, the Palestinian Secret Police — called the Shabak, after the Israeli security forces — has led to a concentration of power in the hands of the Palestinian elite.

The Palestinian Shabak resembles its Israeli predecessors in its drive to stifle dissent of the new regime in the Territories. The police forces have become a crucial instrument in reinforcing the divide between the powerful and the powerless. Increasingly, this chasm is shifting from an opposition of Palestinians and Israelis, to a conflict between Palestinians.

Although the names may have changed, the power structures of the Territory have not been fundamentally altered. Rather, the secret police commanded by Arafat have become a key tool in re-creating economic and political oppression in these ostensibly 'autonomous' regions.

'Visitors at dawn'

The accounts of many Israeli and Palestinian journalists leaves little doubt that the areas of the Palestinian authority have become a police state. The account of Smadar Peri (Yediot Ahronot, January 27, 1995) illustrates the methods of the Palestinian Shabak in silencing opponents of the Arafat regime.

She begins by describing the two manners in which the Palestinian Secret Police detains people in the Gaza Strip. The first involves no warrant for arrest or other formality. The secret police introduce themselves as "visitors" and take the detainee "for a walk".

"Usually they knock on the door in the dead of the night. But as opposed to the infamous system of the 'visitors at dawn' prevalent in the region the Palestinian 'visitors' in Gaza are not awaited on the street by blue police vans. Nor do they use handcuffs. No reinforced security forces are stationed around the suspect's house to prevent his escape. 'Visiting' is just a 'soft arrest'.

But in Gaza even in the dead of the night one cannot carry out arrests without giving rise to rumours which spread like a bush fire. Agents of Amin al-Hindi, the foremost chief of the Palestinian Authority's Preventive Security [i.e. in charge of both the Gaza Strip and West Bank] customarily knock on doors only late in the night in order to make sure that their suspect will be at home.

"They come in pairs, knowing in advance that the 'secret' of their visit will not last an hour. Then they escort 'their' man for a pep talk in a citrus grove. There, in the open air, a dialogue takes place along the lines of 'we know everything, so why don't you give up your plans. If you refuse, you will bear the costs. You have a family. You are a young man. You have an entire life ahead of you. We advise you to be careful, before it is too late'. And soon thereafter they leave him alone."

Peri fails to mention what I know from my sources: that the "dialogue" in a citrus grove is often accompanied by blows or other forms of violence and humiliation, even if falling short of torture.

Still, Peri does say that "other suspects are brought to Palestinian police stations. Their interrogation in the offices of the Palestinian Shabak is not conducted according to the recommendations of the Landau Committee. Immoderate physical pressure is applied. After the confession is extracted, documented and filed, the man is held in detention for a day or two more and then released. Compared to the citrus grove pep talk, the message is more serious."

Peri goes on to say that "in Gaza there always are eyewitnesses to the arrest, who will try to pull strings in the Palestinian Authority offices and knock on Arafat's door. Arafat pretends to just loathe all arrests. 'I am the president of all the Palestinians', he then shouts, denying that an arrest took place. But he likes the information elicited by the interrogators. He reads the reports. He always finds time to read the papers. He has a keen memory for intelligence information".

Peri's cynical reference to Israeli torture, hypocritically referred to as "moderate

physical pressure", confirms what I know from my sources and what the Hebrew press often says in its reports from Jerusalem and its vicinities. Concretely, it says that the torture inflicted by the Palestinian Shabak is worse than that of the Israeli Shabak and that the former has great utility for the latter owing to the absence of any forms of control or internal critique in Palestinian society.

As I wrote in report 125, dated 10 September 1993, right after the publication of the Oslo Agreement, it was exactly the willingness of Arafat's henchmen to serve Israel by inflicting the cruelest forms of torture on the Palestinians which convinced Rabin to support the Oslo-style "peace process".

According to Peri, Israeli Shabak feels that relying on the Palestinian Shabak in the Gaza Strip is preferable to doing the job by itself, as it did before.

"In the seven months that have passed since Arafat arrived in Gaza, the Palestinian Shabak have succeeded in setting firm roots in the Territories. The heads of the agencies — especially in Gaza — know what goes on around. They sense the moods. Unlike the Israeli Shabak, the Palestinian intelligence has no need to recruit collaborators. Al-Hindi is careful to operate discreetly. When he receives information about a plan to assail the Israelis, he makes an effort to warn all parties concerned: the assailants themselves, the Israeli intelligence and, needless to say, Arafat."

According to Peri, "Arafat is the first to receive the report. Al-Hindi wants to spare him headaches. He knows that every assault defers the negotiations, and that every deferment at once lowers Arafat's popularity".

Peri agrees that "under existing circumstances the ideal solution from the Israeli point of view would be an intelligence cooperation between our security forces and Arafat's 'agencies'".

Anarchy or Conquest?

The methods of the Palestinian secret police go further than simply stifling dissent and creating an alliance between the Israeli and Palestinian elites. The Shabak are an instrumental force in creating a climate of uncertainty where the new elite can more easily control the population.

The context of the new Territory is essentially "controlled chaos". What this means for those who live under them was recently described by Nahum Barnea (Yediot Ahronot, February 17) after he had visited Ramallah.

"At the main entrance to the downtown of Ramallah... there are no visible signs of the Israeli conquest any more: neither an army outpost, nor a patrol, nor a military traffic sign. No uniformed policeman, whether Israeli or Palestinian, can be seen there. Previously there had been local policemen but somebody removed them."

It was Arafat who removed them, with Israeli permission of course, so that there would be no law enforcement except by secret polices under him.

The consequences were readily visible to Barnea. "No trace of any law enforcement can be seen. The streets are choked with traffic since the one-way signs are ignored by drivers. Many bypass the traffic jams by driving on sidewalks. The noise of horns is unbearable. Whoever wants to see with his own eyes why the Palestinians don't sympathize any more with the peace process, should go to Ramallah and just look around. What do its inhabitants owe to the peace process? Anarchy on the one hand and continuation of the hated conquest regime on the other."

The continuing oppression of Ramallah residents results from their need to equip themselves with permits in all walks of life. Nowadays, it is very difficult to obtain any permit, even for installing a telephone, without recommendation from a Palestinian secret police.

Needless to say, the "controlled chaos" has consequences graver than disruption of traffic or destruction of illegal stalls. It reinforces the power of those who control the secret police over those who do not.

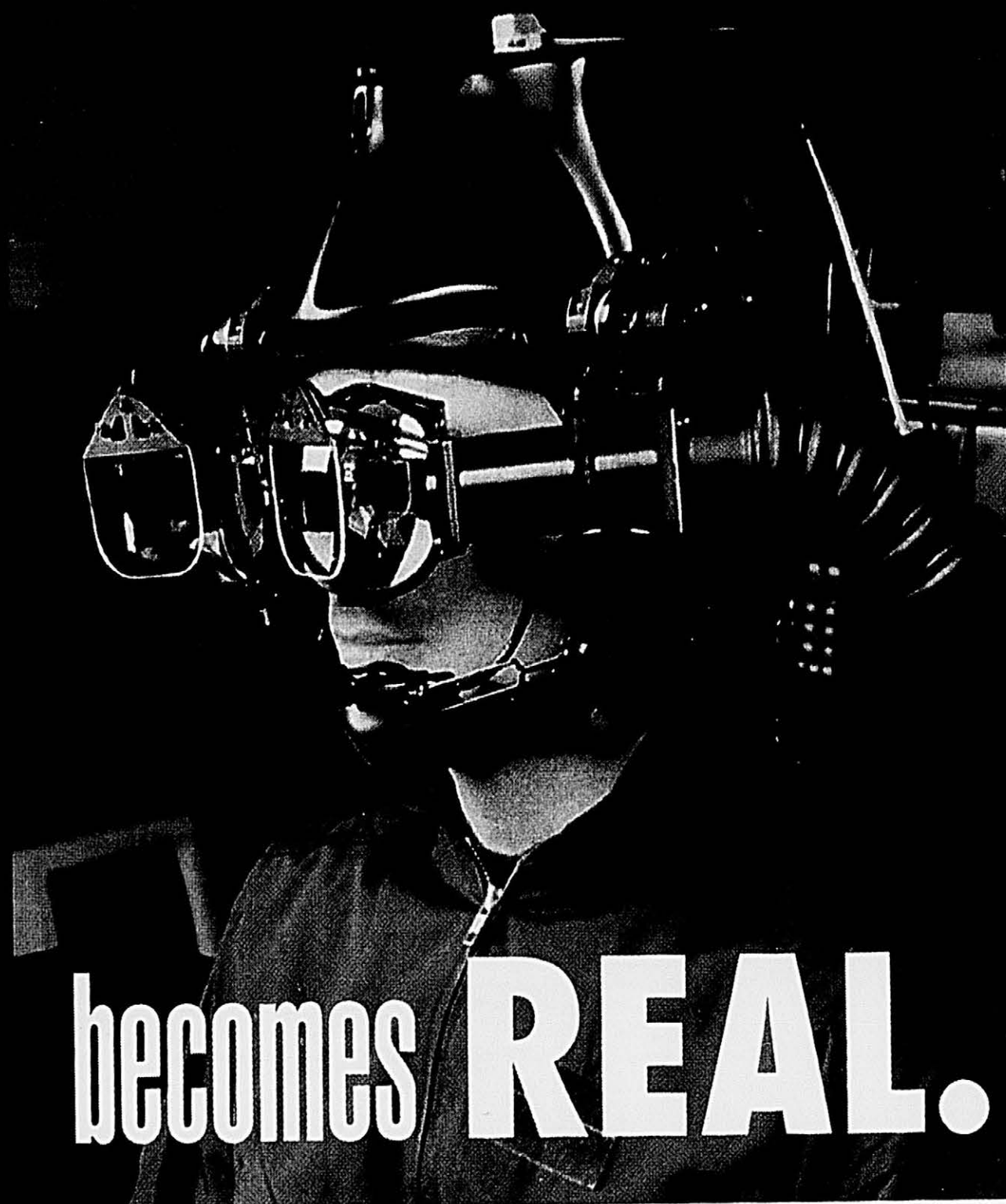
Throwing stones at the 'Sultan's dog'

The role of the secret police goes further than simply controlling dissent and keeping the population fragmented through 'controlled chaos'. Increasingly, the police are being used to determine exactly who is allowed a voice in the evolving political landscape of the Palestine Territory.

It was Danny Rubinstein (Haaretz, January 6) who described a particularly signifi-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 15

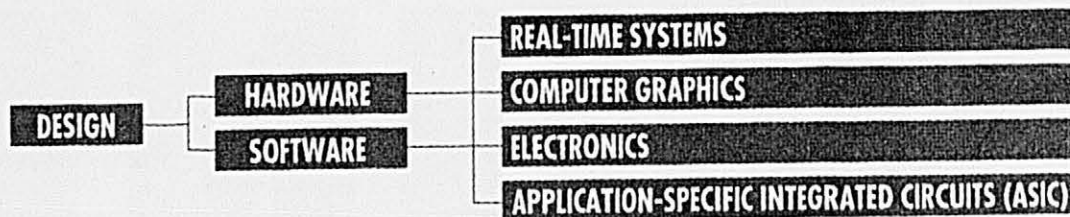
Where
the
virtual



becomes **REAL.**

This is the kind of vision that makes CAE the world leader in the design and manufacture of advanced electronic simulation training and control systems. With an ever-growing list of prestigious international customers and numerous divisions in key locations around the world, CAE is a front-runner in global high-technology development.

Now test *your* vision. We have immediate openings for top-notch engineers and scientists looking to experience:



Enter the vanguard of technological advance. You'll find solid training, open doors, attentive ears, a fast-paced, fun place to work — and the chance to see your ideas come to life. For real.

Send us a copy of your resume and academic transcript today.

CAE Electronics, Human Resources, P.O. Box 1800, Saint-Laurent, Quebec H4L 4X4
Facsimile: (514) 340-5335

We are an equal opportunity employer.

CAN YOU IMAGINE SEEING THE WORLD...
FOR REAL?

WE CAN.



STUDENTS, ARE YOU MOVING?

WASESKUN MOVERS, INC.

10% discount with verification of student ID

- Around the clock moving.
- Local and long distance moves.
- Low rates.
- 14 foot cubic van.
- Half ton truck for small moves and deliveries.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL:

(514) 932-0215 or (514) 635-7537
after hours pager (514) 362-3878



Centre de Copies C.L. Inc.

"Put some colour in your documents"

We use: XEROX Majestik 5765

- Quick/Same day photocopying service
- Docutech 135
- Consistent quality/binding available
- Reproductions up to 17"x22"

We assemble and collate course package material for professors at great rates!

2050 Mansfield (corner President Kennedy) • 982-0202

SALON UNITÉ



\$15⁰⁰ HAIRCUT
tax included
men & women
with valid student I.D.

500 Sherbrooke W.
Place Loto Québec
287-1872

CONTACT LENSES IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

(on most prescriptions)

FROM \$85

- visual examination, OHIP accepted
- glasses in 24 hrs. on most prescriptions

1-DAY ACUVUE

Goldstein & Goldstein Optometrists
1102 de Maisonneuve W. (next to Peel Pub)
844-3997 or 844-3248

Special consideration given to McGill students & staff



Authorized
Higher Education Reseller

MCS

McGill Computer Store

Burnside Hall Room 112. Tel: 398-5025 Fax: 398-5185



WIN!

Win a Macintosh® PowerBook™ 150! To be eligible, please bring a non-perishable food item to the McGill Computer Store and we will enter your name in our "April is for Apple®" draw. *All food collected will be donated to Auberge Transition Shelter for Women and Children and Les Enfants de L'Espoir.*

Entry Form

Name

McGill Faculty or Department

Address

Phone

McGill ID#

MCS

McGill Computer Store

Burnside Hall Room 112. Tel: 398-5025 Fax: 398-5185

Participants must be McGill Students or Staff Members and show valid McGill ID as proof of eligibility in order to win prizes.

CHECK IT OUT

McGILL DAILY

IS PUBLISHING

SUMMER ISSUES

ON

MAY **23**

AND

JUNE **20**

Out on Campus
and Beyond

Advertise

in the

McGill

Daily

BOOK YOUR SPACE TODAY

398-6790

TODAY April 6

- Seminar and workshop by Robyn Yale, licensed clinical social worker and specialist in Alzheimer's projects and services. Seminar 10h30-11h30, workshop 13h30-15h. Wendy Patrick Room (ground floor), Wilson Hall, 3506 University. No registration fee, reservations recommended. Call 398-5286.
- Team Northern Sun and the McGill Solar Car Project present Spring Open Air Pub, 11h-16h.
- McGill University's Visiting Speaker Series presents a reading by poet and editor Michael Holmes. 13h, Arts Council Room, Arts Building, 853 Sherbrooke St. West.
- Genesis Hall plays at Café Mondiale, 21h, \$3.

ture Mondiale, 3812 St. Laurent. Tickets \$10 at the door, \$7 in advance. Call QPIRG at 398-7432 for information.

- Acapulco Heat Party at Tucson Café, 2020 Crescent St., April 20, 22h. \$5 cover. Call 369-2441.
- Centaur Theatre Company presents *The Substance of Fire*, a drama by Jon Robin Baitz. April 13-May 21, 453 St. François-Xavier, Place d'Armes Metro. Reservations 288-3161.
- Literature Discussion Group. Work to be discussed: Carol Shield's, *The Stone Diaries*. April 19, 19h30. Reid Room, Unitarian Church of Montreal, 3415 rue Simpson.
- Spring Musical and Tea. Featuring music by the Sandra Hunt/Gary Russell Duo, with fancy tea to follow. April 22 at 14h. Tickets \$15. Channing Hall, Unitarian Church of Mon-

EVENTS

FRIDAY April 7

- The Centre for Society, Technology, and Development and the Aboriginal Government, Resources, Economy and Environment at McGill University present McGill anthropology professor Carmen Lambert speaking on "Leaders' Discourse: People's Beliefs." 12h30-14h, 2020 University, room 2400. Lunch will be served.

WEDNESDAY April 12

- Two-day Ecology Fair at Dawson College. Displays, speakers, music and free samples. April 12, 11h-17h, April 13, 11h-18h. Atwater Metro. Call 485-4570.

ONGOING

- The OK Theatre Company and the Stornaway Gallery present *The Monster Play* by Alex Poch-Goldin and Steph Poch. April 6-9 at the Stornaway Gallery, 1407 St. Alexandre, corner St. Catherine, Place-des-Arts Metro. Tickets \$7. Call 845-2057 for information or reservations.
- Innu benefit concert to support the Innu fight against the Ste. Marguerite-3 Hydro development and low-level flights over Nitassinan. April 20, 20h at Maison de la Cul-

tural, 3415 rue Simpson. Call Ruth di Givonni at 934-4956 for reservations.

- The Theatre Department of Dawson College presents *Finishing Touches*, a comedy by Jean Kerr. April 26-29 and May 4-6. 20h at The Dome Theatre, 3990 Notre Dame West, Place St-Henri Metro. Closing matinee 2 pm May 7. Adults \$7.50, students and seniors \$6. Previews April 24 and 25, 19h30, \$5. Call the box office at 931-5000 or information at 931-8731, ext. 1237.
- The YWCA holds free information sessions for unemployed women. Next English session will be held April 28, 9h30. Call 866-9941, ext. 416 to register.
- The YWCA's Legal Clinic is open Monday to Thursday, 10h-17h; and Monday, 19h-21h, by appointment only. Private consultations cost \$5 for 30 minutes. Call 866-9941, ext. 293.
- Volunteers wanted for the Tour de l'Île cycle tour on June 4. Free breakfast and lunch, chance to win prizes. Call 521-8356.
- QPIRG will present an Alternative Economics Weekly Discussion Group starting in May. Meetings are open to all. The group will analyse published articles and is now accepting personal submissions. Call 398-8976.
- CKUT 90.3FM will have its elections at its Annual General Meeting, Thurs, April 13, at 19h00 in Shatner B-10.

Students' Society Council briefs:

BY AUBREY COHEN

Angry councillors voted to withdraw the Students' Society's membership in the Fédération étudiante universitaire du Québec (FEUQ) at last Thursday's Council meeting.

VP External Nick Benedict proposed a motion to terminate the Students' Society's relationship with FEUQ after the student federation took a stand in favour of Québec's sovereignty. The Students' Society is mandated not to take stands on external political issues which do not affect students directly.

Benedict's proposal contained motions to, among other things, continue to work informally with FEUQ and "continue to work towards a referendum on full membership" in FEUQ, to be held after the Québec referendum on sovereignty. Law Rep. Adam Atlas moved to strike all motions but the motion to withdraw from FEUQ.

"[FEUQ] jerked us around and we should pull out," said Atlas, adding that the Students' Society should not continue to be "buddy buddy"

with the student federation after terminating membership.

Benedict commented, "I don't think we should burn our bridges," but nonetheless withdrew the all motions save for the one to leave FEUQ. The motion was adopted.

Council also voted to send out a press release distancing the Students' Society from FEUQ's stance on Sovereignty.

Condemning HLI

Human Life International (HLI), a racist, homophobic, anti-semitic anti-abortion group, is having its Annual World Conference in Montréal in April. Clubs Rep. Chris Carter proposed a series of motions to condemn HLI; join the Montréal Coalition Against HLI; sign the Montréal-wide collective statement against HLI; and support the April 19 demonstration against HLI.

Carter said HLI's World Conference "will hurt the dignity of McGill students" and therefore, the motions did not contravene the Students' Society's mandate to not take a stand on external political issues which do

votes to
pull out
of FEUQ;
condemn
HLI

not directly affect students.

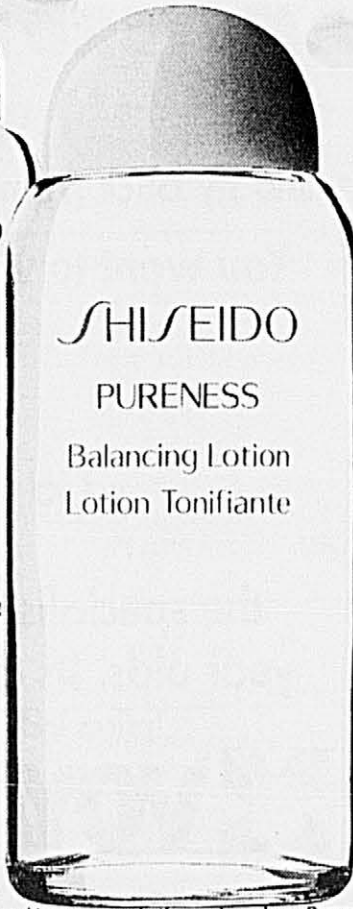
Council adopted the motions with only Clubs Rep. Kelly Remail voting against them.

New food service

VP Finance Paul Johnson announced that the Students' Society was ready to move to the next stage of negotiations with a new food service contractor. The lucky winner is a company called Miraval. Johnson said the new contractor will not take over control of Gert's of the Alley. The latter may still become a student-run co-op. The fate of Pizza Hut is, as of yet, unknown.

SHISEIDO
responds to the needs of young skin with
PURENESS
WATER PURITY BALANCE LIFE

A collection of water-based, botanical skincare, featuring Phytogenic Complex, SHISEIDO's exclusive moisturizing ingredient derived from natural compounds found in fruits and plants. PURENESS gently cleanses away oil and then replenishes with pure MOISTURE which restores young skin to its natural BALANCE


Join us at a SHISEIDO counter for a free skincare consultation and receive a Pureness sample compliments of Shiseido. Available at fine Department & Specialty Stores.

OUT to fight for human rights

Bell employees striving for a discrimination-free workplace

BY SARAH MARSH

It was a chance meeting in the elevator the week after Gay Pride Day 1991 that resulted in two gay Toronto Bell employees coming out to each other. As they started talking it did not take long for them to realize that they, and other gay, lesbian, and bisexual employees, had shared many common work experiences.

A meeting of a handful of queer Bell employees ensued. These employees started what is now known as Gay and Lesbian Organization of Bell Enterprises (GLOBE).

Today GLOBE is an informal association with a membership of well over 100 Bell employees. Its mission is to empower its members through the creation of support networks and a positive working environment.

From the outset, GLOBE was very low-key; people heard about it primarily through word of mouth. GLOBE only became highly visible when, in the spring of 1993, an article about it ran in the Bell News and was distributed to Bell's 50 000 Ontario employees and pensioners.

The response as indicated by the letters to the editor was overwhelm-

ing. Across the province, reaction varied from supporters who admired the group to people who claimed to be "disgusted".

According to Carrie Brown, GLOBE's co-chair, "this article caused more furor in the Bell News than when they restricted smoking in the company. It was a good indicator of where people are at."

Since the article, membership has increased and so has the group's effectiveness.

GLOBE's is presently pursuing a 1992 Human Rights Complaint demanding spousal benefits. They point out that company policy discriminates on the basis of sexual orientation by denying spousal benefits to same-sex couples, while providing pensions for heterosexual mates.

The group is still waiting for the Canadian Human Rights Commission to announce its decision; which is expected by the end of this month.

GLOBE also works with the Employment Equity Committee, as well as Bell's Health Department, to raise awareness about AIDS and HIV-positive employees.

Bell's Employment Fund Community Services has been receptive

to GLOBE's advice. They now include gay and lesbian organisations such as People with AIDS (PWA) and AIDS Action-Now on their list of charities to whom employees can donate a portion of each pay check.

GLOBE's is presently pursuing a 1992 Human Rights Complaint demanding spousal benefits. They point out that company policy discriminates on the basis of sexual orientation by denying spousal benefits to same-sex couples, while providing pensions for heterosexual mates.

Brown said the organisation has also been a source of support for Bell Employees: "We offer advice on how to handle an unsafe work environment," she said.

GLOBE not only seeks a better environment for its own members, but for all Bell employees. Sandra Peden, GLOBE's other co-chair emphasized that "one of our goals is to

build a workplace that supports all minorities, not just gays and lesbians."

While their efforts have been quite successful in some areas, the organisation still faces some significant challenges. To date GLOBE's communication with management has been completely one-sided.

"We've made a lot of inroads into certain areas of the company, influencing change. This is a good thing.

But we are hitting our heads on a glass ceiling. We are not getting our issues addressed at a certain level of management," said Peden.

In fact, both Brown and Peden agree that the general feeling from management is "They'd rather we would just go away."

Brown is confident, however, that despite "there being a lack of

communication and support from the management... we are valuable to the company." Peden added that she has never experienced overt discrimination except for the denial of spousal benefits to her partner.

Brown observed that GLOBE has a lot to offer BELL, in terms of resources, and information. The group is very interested in co-operating with the company by helping to point out marketing opportunities within the gay and lesbian population.

Comparisons with other companies reveal that Bell is lagging behind in its efforts to eliminate discrimination in the workplace.

At IBM there is a group similar to GLOBE called Pink Stripes which has successfully co-operated with management to provide Diversity Training Workshops. IBM has supported the group in its attempts to sensitise managers and supervisors to minority issues.

Despite Bell's overall reluctance to cooperate, GLOBE certainly is not going away. In fact, the co-chairs are quite optimistic about the organisation's future.

Brown hopes that GLOBE will continue to demonstrate that, "the workplace can benefit from the whole person being there, and being involved."

Adds Peden, "I think we're in a great place to build on all the work that has been done by others before us."

SNAP IT UP!



PARIS	\$515
LONDON.....	\$519
FRANKFURT.....	\$614
AMSTERDAM	\$624[†]

[†]1 year open return

• and fly back from Europe to Amsterdam for only \$149

You want to visit Europe and you don't know where to start???

CAR

5% OFF Regular Prices on buy back plan



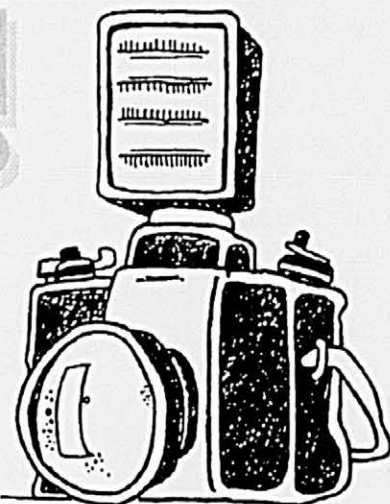
Go with *Contiki*
HOLIDAYS
for 18-35s

the specialist for tours in Europe for 18-35 year olds. Its cheaper than going by yourself.

*prices include taxes and certain conditions apply.

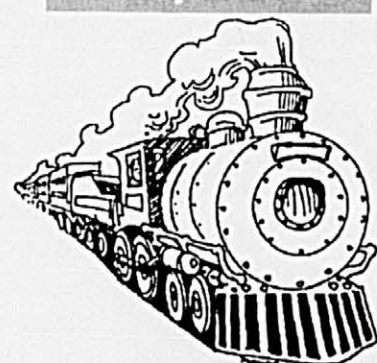
VOYAGES CAMPUS

3480 McTavish 398-0647 • 2085 Union 284-1368



EURAIL

from \$357



EUROBUSS

from \$350



Extinguishing the flames of hate

Protesting Human Life International's presence in Montréal

BY DEREK FUNG

These days it seems that people are on a short fuse. With the political and economic problems in the country, everyone is looking for a scapegoat.

Part of this lashing out is due to paranoia and xenophobia. Extreme right and religious right groups thrive in this type of environment, feeding off these fears and using them to their advantage. One example is Human Life International (HLI).

HLI is an anti-choice, anti-women, anti-Semitic, anti-Muslim, homophobic, and racist organization. They are one of the most organized hate groups in the world with

branches in 39 countries and a membership that is growing steadily. Even worse, they are coming to Montréal this April to hold their annual international conference with a goal of setting up a branch office of HLI in

Muslim women who wear the hijab.

"In the current political and economic climate, it is very clear that there is a more receptive climate for reactionary politics," said Emily Paradis, Coordinator of Concordia Women's Centre.

The air of intolerance was even more clearly demonstrated when a Montreal radio call-in show at CKAC, hosted by Gilles Proulx, had a debate on whether or not Muslims should be allowed into Quebec. In this context, allowing HLI to hold its seminar "Muslim

threat to the world" is especially dangerous.

That is why it is no longer enough to condemn HLI only in principle. We cannot allow them to have their conference without protest. We need

"HLI's presence can't help but fan those flames [of intolerance]. We need to make a statement that a majority of Montréalers refuse to accept bigotry in any form." — Emily Paradis, Coordinator of Concordia Women's Centre

Montréal.

Montréal seems particularly vulnerable to such rhetoric at this time, which makes the threat of HLI even more dangerous. In recent weeks, several attacks have been made upon



to send them a clear signal that there is no place for hate groups here in Montréal.

To present one unified front against HLI, several communities from around Montréal have banded together to form the Coalition against Human Life International. This coalition has been formed by over 25 groups in Montreal, with more joining daily. Several events have been planned to ensure that the message gets across that we don't want HLI in town.

Amy Rouillard, a volunteer for the Coalition against Human Life International emphasized that "many hate groups have tried to establish themselves in Montreal, but have not been successful. HLI is trying to change that. We have to make sure that they get the picture that they are not welcome."

The main demonstration is to be a peaceful protest outside of Notre Dame Basilica on April 19 at 19h30, where HLI's opening mass will be held. At this basilica, a common declaration will be issued to the press, HLI, Radisson, and the municipal government. The declaration will condemn HLI and hate groups, asserting that Montréalers will not stand for their presence in the city.

According to Paradis, "HLI's presence can't help but fan those

flames [of intolerance]. We need to make a statement that a majority of Montréalers refuse to accept bigotry in any form."

Chris Carter, Club representative to SSMU, made a motion at council last Thursday night to give SSMU support to the Montréal coalition against HLI. SSMU has been notorious for ignoring political issues, but in this case, councilors voted in favor of supporting the collective statement.

A public forum will be held on April 12 to discuss HLI and the rise of the extreme right. One of the speakers will be Dr. Stephen Scheinberg, a professor of history at Concordia who has researched HLI and the extreme right extensively. This event will be held in the Frank Dawson Adams Auditorium at 19h00 and is an opportunity for everyone to raise their concerns about HLI.

Many smaller demonstrations will occur throughout the week, depending on the amount of support at the first demonstration.

Human Life International is a threat to the rights and security of all people. Their political stance is one which is intolerant of diversity. It is important now that we stand up and voice our outrage at their very presence in Montréal. If we don't stop them now, who will?

WOMEN TO DEMONSTRATE AGAINST POVERTY

Marching towards a more equal society

BY ANDREA COOKE

On May 26, hundreds of women will begin their march from Longueuil, Montréal and Rivière du Loup towards Québec, to raise awareness about women and poverty.

The Fédération des femmes du Québec (FFQ) has organized the Women's March Against Poverty, which will take place from May 26 to June 4. One of the aims is to increase the awareness about the issue of women's poverty which has been lacking attention.

"The Fédération des femmes du Québec fights for women's equality, justice, equity and dignity," says Michèle Roy, press liaison for the FFQ. They saw a need for longterm and significant change for women and poverty.

Over 40 organisations have helped out in the march, and many women have volunteered their time for this event.

There are presently five hundred women registered for the march. The

women will walk 20 kilometers a day, covering a total distance of 200 kilometers in ten days. The Fédération also hopes to see more women join the march for one or two days, depending on how much time they can devote to the event.

Committees of women have been established in each region and will be in charge of feeding the women who are taking part in the march. The marchers will spend nights in youth hostels.

The group of five hundred women will be met in Québec by an estimated 10 000 supporters. The group of people will then gather around the National Assembly to express their determination to eliminate poverty, and ask that Parizeau respond to the FFQ's nine demands.

The nine claims include demands for better job accessibility, an increase in minimum wage to \$8.15/hr, and enforcement of equal pay for women and men.

A very important demand is one involving students. The FFQ wants to see a freeze in tuition fees and an

increase in the bursaries granted to students.

The Fédération also wants to see the creation of a minimum of 1500 new social-housing units per year. Other demands include more subsidised services and training programs for women receiving unemployment insurance and income-security benefits, with a view to integrating or reintegrating these people into the job market.

The FFQ is also seeking to reduce the number of years that immigrant women sponsored by their husbands must wait before being granted citizenship.

They are also demanding access to social rights for sponsored women, or those waiting to be sponsored, who are victims of conjugal or family violence.

Anybody who is interested in this march and would like to get involved in any way is encouraged to do so.

For more information on the march, you can contact the Women's March Against Poverty at 948-1994 (fax: 948-3264).

If you and your organization are interested in getting a copy of the collective statement or more information you can contact the Coalition against Human Life International at 596-7094 or at 987-8940.

THE SPECIAL OPENING OF

BAR
Camera

FEATURING JAZZ ARTISTS

KEVIN DEAN,
GREG CLAYTON
AND FRIENDS

APRIL 13TH AND 14TH NO COVER
A NORY STEIGER PRODUCTION

BAR CAMERA (514) 933-0169
JAZZ/BLUES EVERY SUNDAY

BAR CAMERA 2071 RUE SAÏTE CATHERINE OUEST, MONTRÉAL (QUÉBEC) H3H 1M6 TÉL (514) 933-0169
(WHERE STATION 10 WAS)

Acquire Management Skills and a Specialty with a McGill Diploma in Management

You have 7 choices:

Marketing

Treasury/Finance

Operations Management

International Business

Leadership

Health Care

Tourism

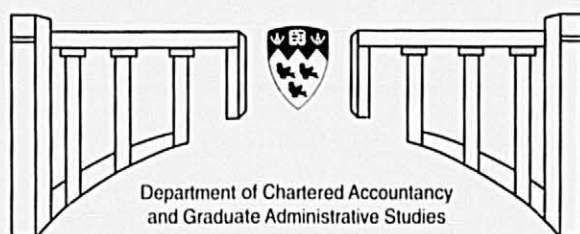
This McGill Diploma in Management Program – unique in Canada and the U.S. – will enable you to acquire the critical knowledge and management skills you will need to prepare yourself to move into, or to advance in management, in your chosen business or profession. To be eligible for this 30-credit Diploma Program, you must have an undergraduate degree.

You may register for the whole program or you may choose courses selectively; and you may register for full-time or part-time study, starting in January, May or September.

La documentation est disponible en français et tandis que tout les cours sont offerts en anglais, on peut écrire les examens en français. Presque tous nos professeurs sont bilingues. On the other hand, if you prefer to improve your understanding of English, we offer a remedial course in Intensive English.

ASK US FOR FULL INFORMATION.

Call, write or fax us, or come talk to an Academic Counsellor. Tel. (514) 398-6154. Fax (514) 398-4448. Department of Chartered Accountancy and Graduate Administrative Studies, Suite 323, McGill University, 770, rue Sherbrooke ouest, Montréal, Québec H3A 1G1



Department of Chartered Accountancy
and Graduate Administrative Studies

McGill

Centre for
Continuing
Education



PAIN? STRESS?

Back, Neck, Headaches & Sports Injuries

Free & Complete Chiropractic Examination
Offered to Students and Staff

CALL Dr. Chantal Felteau, D.C.

Tel.: 932-5653



GUY CHIROPRACTIC CLINIC

2100 GUY, SUITE 205



Want to learn

Sign

Language?

Courses offered at Metropolitan Deaf Community Centre, 65 de Caselanau West, suite 300 starting April 18, 1995. Two hour-long classes held weekly for 15 weeks. Placement tests required. Contact American Sign Language of Montreal at (514) 279-8535 through Bell Relay Service: 1-800-855-0511

GRADUATION Announcements

University graduation announcements are now being accepted for a special feature appearing in The Gazette on Sunday, June 11.



Brown, Robert: Bachelor of Arts, McGill University. Best wishes for your continued success from the whole family. Congratulations!

ANNOUNCEMENT WITH PHOTOGRAPH: \$60.00 for photograph (black and white preferred), plus \$1.25 per word. Plus GST & PST.

ANNOUNCEMENT ONLY: \$1.25 per word (plus GST & PST).

DEADLINE: 12 noon, Wednesday, May 31

Please type or print your announcement clearly, together with your billing address and daytime phone number. Mail to The Gazette, 250 St. Antoine Street W., Montreal, Que. H2Y 3R7, (Att: Sandi, Advertising). Or fax to 987-2323 – Att: Sandi.

For more information, call between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday to Friday.

987-2334

The Gazette

UNIPRIX

Health & Beauty Products

GOOD LUCK IN YOUR EXAMS

BONNE CHANCE

Leritone Vitality 60 caps ~~\$25.95~~
for stress, fatigue \$22.79

Leritone Jr. 60 caps ~~\$22.25~~
memory, concentration, cerebro phosholipids \$19.49

NEW! SMART 28g sachet \$1.49
Energy Drink 750g bottle \$23.99

FREE Medication (With a 10% Charge)
For Undergraduates.

3 Downtown Locations

- 1 2020 University 284-0266
Corner De Maisonneuve, Metro Level
- 2 3575 Ave. du Parc, corner Prince Arthur 849-6176
Galleries du Parc (La Cité)
- 3 1455 Peel, Metro Level 843-7117
Les Cours Mont-Royal



EDDY BISHARA PHARMACY

Making Memory Matter

Marlene Nourbese Philip speaks at McGill

BREAKING
SILENCE: WRITER
AND POET MARLENE
NOURBESE PHILIP.

BY PAT
HAREWOOD

When the Ontario Science Centre in Toronto decided that the museum would build an interactive slave ship as part of an exhibit on race and society, writer poet Marlene Nourbese Philip was one of the many people who protested.

"It seemed to me that what would happen is that you would have this slave ship and people would get in and say, 'this is not so bad'... and that would be terrible!" said Philip.

"What they should do is lock people in there for the length of the voyage if they want to get an idea of what it was like!" she added.

This was one of the many anecdotes that Nourbese Philip recounted as she gave the inaugural lecture in a series organised by the Centre for Research on Canadian Cultural Industries. She spoke last Thursday here at McGill. Nourbese Philip is a Black West Indian Canadian who has gained notability through her insightful writings and her poetry.

Winner of the prestigious Casa de las Americas prize for her most recent book of poetry *She Tries Her Tongue, her silence softly breaks*, Nourbese Philip uses English together with the "resistance language" of dub/dialect to create what she refers to as her own i-mage. Describing her latest work, writer George Elliot Clarke said, "By wedding two different kinds of English, Philip creates a new music — a paperbound jazz or dancehall reggae-in Canadian poetry."

Entitled "In the Matter of Memory," the lecture gave Philip the opportunity to explore how she has used memory in her work, and to comment on how people of African descent in the New World are affected by their loss of the matter or physical evidence of the memory of slavery.

"In the case of Africans, you have this distance in space. There is no possibility of seeing what is lost... It is a very easy step to move from 'well they have nothing, therefore nothing actually happened'" said Philip.

But reggae, calypso and slave narratives are all traces of this memory, Philip explained. The African's need

for this physical evidence of memory continues to play itself out as illustrated by the exhibit in Toronto several

months ago when the interactive slave ship idea was cancelled. Various members of the Black community in Toronto actually argued that the interactive slave ship would not be trivializing the experience of Black people. Rather, they said, it would serve to capture the atrocity and the pain suffered by Africans.

One of the most dynamic points in the evening came when Nourbese Philip read her poem "Discourse on the Logic of Language" with the help

of two volunteers in the audience.

Nourbese Philip is certainly helping to break new ground as she continues to overturn the traditional views of what defines "good" and "bad" English. Like Dee Smith, Clifton Joseph, Afua Cooper, Lillian Allen and other dub poets in Montréal and Toronto, she is giving legitimacy to the language and the experiences of Black people.

In an environment where head taxes are being instituted to keep non-white people out of the country

and African Studies at the so-called best universities are not prioritised, Nourbese Philip's work is both important and inspiring.

If you are interested in reading the work of Marlene Nourbese Philip, check out She Tries Her Tongue her silence softly breaks, Frontiers, or Harriet's Daughter. You can find her work in the following journals: Tiger Lily, Obsidian, and Hambone.

Economic interests outweigh Innu rights NITASSINAN OVERFLIGHTS TO DOUBLE

BY M-J MILLOY

In the face of continued Innu protest and international outrage, a Canadian government committee has recommended doubling the number of low-level military flights over Nitassinan — Innu territory in northern Québec and Labrador.

A coalition of Innu and non-Innu activists marched on Parliament Hill on March 18th to protest the recent decision by the environmental assessment board in Goose Bay, Newfoundland.

The board recommends immediately doubling the number of annual flights to 15 000 as well as expanding the size of the flight areas by thirty per cent.

The flights are training sessions for NATO pilots from Great Britain, Germany and the Netherlands. They are used to teach fighter crews how to avoid enemy radar systems — by flying only 30 metres above the ground.

Since beginning in 1980, the flights have caused widespread environmental destruction which has harmed the Innu economy and lifestyle.

"Once again aboriginal rights have taken a back seat to economic issues," said Peter Penashue, President of the Innu nation. He said that the catastrophic effects of the flights are endangering the Innu economy of hunting for caribou, beaver and goose.

"Innu have thousands of years of accumulated experience on the land and our elders have noticed a number of serious effects on the caribou,

other wildlife, and on our quality of life," he said.

The Innu believe that the noise from the jets — which can reach 125 decibels, louder than a jackhammer at ten feet — has seriously affected the migration patterns of caribou and geese. Also, the noise has influenced the birth rates of these animals.

The noise from the planes has also taken a human toll, according to the Canadian Public Health Association. The group found that the noise can cause increased blood pressure and psychological stress.

The most damaging result of the continued flights will be a further erosion of the ability of the Innu to live off of the land in a traditional way.

"If someone came into your home and prevented you from taking food from your refrigerator, you would react and wouldn't be very happy. Low-level flights affect the animals that we depend upon for food," said Guy Bellefleur, spokesperson for the Mamit Innuat. The Mamit Innuat represents some Innu communities in Québec.

The environmental panel has set aside the economic and social cost of the continuation of low-level flights over Nitassinan, preferring only to see the economic effects for the local non-native community of Goose Bay.

This decision "has nothing to do with the environment and everything to do about money," said Stephen Dankowich, organiser of the International Campaign for the Innu and the Earth.

The panel concluded that the town of Goose Bay, would suffer severe economic effects if the flights were terminated. The main industry of the town is the military base, and so all of the 6 800 residents would be harmed.

The increase in the number of flights means the base will be servicing more planes and hosting more pilots — increased prosperity for the town on the North Atlantic.

Not only the panel's decision but the panel itself has come under attack from Innu groups and environmental protesters — and even from a former panel member.

Paul Wilkinson, who resigned in 1992, questioned "the ability of the Goose Bay panel to conduct a thorough, independent, and impartial review of military flight-training activities in Québec and Labrador."

Not surprisingly, the panel refused to acknowledge the concerns of the Innu or environmental or health groups, saying there was "no conclusive evidence" of the social and environmental costs of the flights.

The Innu nation refused to participate in the panel, fearing it would add legitimacy to a process they argued was biased towards the military.

Instead, Innu resistance to the flights over Nitassinan — territory which has never been ceded to the Canadian government by treaty or any other legal means — has so far taken non-violent forms.

Elizabeth Penashue, an Innu elder from Labrador, has tried to educate Canadians about the detrimental effects of the flights on Nitassinan

and the 13 000 Innu who live there.

"I can't express enough the frustration we have gone through to protect our way of life, to ensure that there is a future for our children and grandchildren," she said at the protest on Parliament Hill.

Bellefleur believes that the panel decision is based on short-term economics rather than on an analysis of long-term social and environmental costs.

The flights are a "crime against humanity," and violate the ability of Innu to continue their way of life in Nitassinan, according to Bellefleur.

The decision of the panel reflects another instance of conflict between non-native economic 'needs' and the rights of indigenous people to practice their economies and continue traditional ways of life. Far from being simply an environmental issue, the low-level flights illustrate the blindness of certain non-native decision makers to native concerns.

Both Peter and Elizabeth Penashue are firm in their commitment to continue Innu resistance to the encroachments on their economies, communities, and sovereignty.

"I hope the Innu don't end up taking up arms to prevent the things that are happening to them," said Elizabeth Penashue. Unfortunately, the threat or use of arms — as at Oka and the Great Whale Projects — are often the only ways that provincial and federal officials can be made to see the effects of their policies.

with files from Samir Muscati at The Charlatan, Carleton University.

'Greeks' go to court

Inter Greek Letter Council appeals to Judicial Board

BY AUBREY COHEN

The Inter Greek Letter Council (IGLC) took their fight to gain interest group status to the Students' Society's Judicial Board last Thursday.

The IGLC, which is an umbrella organisation for many of McGill's social and philanthropic fraternities and sororities, has so far this year failed to win recognition from VP Internal Cornell Wright, the Students' Society Executive and the Students' Society Council.

The Students' Society Constitution prohibits discrimination. This led to its previous decisions to not recognise the IGLC. The argument was that the organisation discriminates in its membership practices and that its main component groups (fraternities and sororities) discriminate on the basis of gender.

The Judicial Board cannot overturn council's decision. They can, however, rule that the IGLC does not discriminate and force council to re-evaluate its decision. Some members of the incoming council have indicated they will consider the ruling of the Judicial Board when making their decision. Others are openly in favour of IGLC membership and may use the ruling as an excuse to overturn the decision of this year's council.

The IGLC was formed after the Judicial Board ruled in 1989 that the Inter-Fraternity and Panhellenic councils — the previous groups which represented the fraternities and sororities — discriminated because they did not allow members who were not part of a fraternity or

sorority.

According to the IGLC constitution, anyone can become a member of the group. Currently, there is only one member of the IGLC who is not a member of a fraternity or sorority.

Martin Ertl and Sean Muggah, arguing for the IGLC, countered

charges that the group discriminates or that the fraternities and sororities discriminate.

Don McGowan, arguing for the Students' Society, said that the decision-making structure of the IGLC, as well as the gender segregation and the secret membership requirements

of the fraternities and sororities are still discriminatory and restrictive.

The Judicial Board is expected to release its ruling by the end of the month. This decision will determine the next step in the ongoing IGLC controversy.

A change for the worse?

Income-contingent repayment more costly than current program

BY DARREN HART

OTTAWA (CUP) — A study by the Ontario Ministry of Education and Training has shown that income-contingent loans would cost the government more to run than the current Ontario Student Assistance Program (OSAP).

Income-contingent loan repayment is a form of assistance where students would repay their loans based on their income after graduation. Only students who make more than a certain amount would have to begin repayment. According to the provincial study, the ICRP would cost about 55 cents per dollar loaned to administer, compared to the 20 cents per dollar it currently costs for OSAP.

"The ICRP gets presented as a sort of wonderful program that will solve all of the funding problems," says Richard Jackson, manager of policy and communications for OSAP. "But ultimately [post-secondary education] has to be paid for by tax payers, including students."

In recent years, the concept of income-contingent loans has been extolled by many economists and federal politicians, as well as by Dave Cooke, Ontario minister of education and training. The federal government expects to implement a form of income-contingent loans one year after cuts to transfer payments take effect in the provinces. Univer-

sally accessible income-contingent loans could be offered to compensate for the increase in tuition possible by 1997.

However, provincial support for the plan has waned in the months since the initial data was released in November 1994.

The test project consisted of 1 000 positions for income sensitive loans worth \$2 500, offered to students in their final year of a post-secondary program. To be eligible, the student had to have applied for OSAP funding and been turned down.

Using graduating-year students allowed the government to start studying the repayment portion of

the plan immediately. Only 100 students applied for the test loans. Of this number, 37 stayed in the education system (they did not graduate or try to find jobs) and had their loans converted into standard OSAP loans.

A further 12 students defaulted on their loans. This left only 48 of the original participants in a position to begin repayment.

Thirty-five of these students are not making more than \$20 000 a year, the minimum salary in the model necessary to have to make payments.

This left only 13 students out of 100 that are making payments. Only seven are making full payments.

The ICRP isn't quite that simple, though. There are numerous variables to consider, such as who will be eligible for such a loan, how much will be lent, at what interest rate, what the minimum salary will be to begin paying back the loan, and other factors that weren't accounted for in the study.

"Everything I've seen about this plan has led me to believe it would be a complete flop," says Dalton McGuinty, the MPP for Ottawa South and Liberal critic for colleges and universities. "All the ICRP does is add debt to students in a different form."

Officials in the Ministry of Education and Training refused to speculate on how the government intends to handle reductions in federal transfers.

JETHRO JEANS

THE ONLY RECYCLED JEANS SPECIALIST IN TOWN

FREE FLANNEL SHIRT FREE
with a purchase of recycled levis upon presentation of your flyer

SPECIAL PRICES ON
LEVI'S
ALL STYLES ALL SIZES
10 COLOURS AVAILABLE

\$19.99

\$24.99

THE ONLY STORE
SUPPLYING CORDUROY LEVI'S

OPEN 7 DAYS

NEW LOCATION

DUE TO FIRE
1867 ST. CATHERINE W.
933-9577
corner St. Marc

WE BUY BACK
ALL YOUR USED
LEVI'S JEANS
AND JACKETS

4057 St. Laurent
288-7497
corner Duluth

FREE ALTERATIONS ON THE SPOT!
BOOT CUT ★ LOOSE FIT ★ STRAIGHT LEG

HARD LIQUOR

CHECK OUT OUR NEW LUNCH SPECIALS!

STUDENTS GET 1/3 OFF FOOD ANYTIME

(not available on specials)



1458 Crescent • 987-1420

Restaurant

McGILL PIZZA

**BUY 1 PIZZA
ANY SIZE
&
GET THE
SECOND ONE
FOR HALF THE
PRICE!**

**NO TAXES
FREE DELIVERY**

**845-8011
845-8382**

625 Milton

7 days • 11 a.m. - 11:45 p.m.

The New Democratic Party's labour roots Labour's love lost

BY PETER GRAEFE

"Faced with challenges, now more than ever, working people need a voice in the national parliament. That voice can only be heard through the New Democratic Party. While we have been critical of certain actions NDP governments have taken, we must continue to advance and defend workers' interests," reads a Canadian Labour Congress (CLC) advertisement from before the 1993 federal election.

The statement reflects the historical partnership between organised labour and the New Democratic Party, a partnership that flows from the "social unionism" that has flourished in Canada. This unionism, as Leo Gerard, Director of District Six of the United Steel Workers of America (USWA) has noted, is one that doesn't "believe its job stopped at the plant gate. Throughout our history, steelworkers have supported the ideal of a social democratic Canada. Steelworkers have been in step with the New Democrats since the party's founding."

This same sentiment is shared by CAW-President Buzz Hargrove, who noted in his endorsement of the Federal NDP for the 1993 election that "together - in bargaining and at the ballot box - we can build on what is best about this country, and build a better future for our children."

At the same time, the CLC's statement reflects the recurrent ambivalence of the Canadian labour movement towards the NDP. The link between labour and the party is particularly strained at the moment. Reasons for this are many.

The federal party failed to gain official party status in the 1993 general election and continues to fly below the radar in the polls. Indeed, it was only thanks to the Bloc Québécois that labour had its voice heard in Parliament with regard to the recent back-to-work legislation for rail workers. Furthermore, the performance of NDP provincial governments in Saskatchewan, British Columbia and particularly Ontario has been suboptimal from labour's perspective. The strain in the labour-NDP relationship is certainly worrisome from the point of view of the left. In an era of global restructuring, left-wing groups like the CLC are asking, "How can we calculate the wasted lives, the wasted human po-

tential? How can we measure the despair of an entire generation? Or gauge the pain of those workers thrown so callously onto the unemployment scrap heap?"

The ability to mobilise popular responses to these questions is hindered when two of the largest organisations in terms of membership and resources are questioning each other's utility. The consolation for the left lies in the fact that this conflict is nothing new. As the National Film Board series on the subject noted in its title, the relationship has always been an "imperfect union."

It should be noted that when speaking of the history and relationship between labour and the NDP, one is referring to the relationship outside of Québec.

While historians have often made much of the Catholic church's opposition to the NDP, especially with the pre-1960 confessional unions, the fact that the party has been perceived as foreign, centralist and English-speaking is perhaps a better explanation of the failure.

Labour and the CCF

The labour movement's involvement in politics preceded the formation of the New Democratic Party. Its ancestor, the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF), was formed in 1933. The first independent Labour Member of Parliament was Alphonse Verville, elected in Montréal in 1906.

Enduring federal representation, however, did not arrive until the 1920s with the election of J.S. Woodsworth from the largely immigrant and working class riding of Winnipeg North Centre. A.A. Heaps, a leader of the 1919 General Strike in Winnipeg, and William Irvine, a former Social Gospel minister from Calgary, also returned as independent labour MPs numerous times during the decade. The shrewd manoeuvring of Woodsworth and Heaps in the 1926 session of Parliament managed to obtain the passage of Canada's first pension act, which was quickly defeated in the Senate.

The onset of the Depression in the 1930s, as well as the limited gains of independent labour representatives at the federal and provincial level, indicated the need for a new strategy. Woodsworth saw the potential benefit of creating a broad alliance

of farmers' organizations, organised labour, and urban intellectuals. To this end, meetings were held in Calgary in 1932 and in Regina in 1933 between farmers' groups, labour groups and the League for Social Reconstruction. This led to the launch of the CCF in 1933 on the platform of the Regina Manifesto which threatened to rattle the foundations of capitalism.

The mythology of a triple alliance to the contrary, the CCF was formed largely in the absence of labour. Union activists at the founding did not claim to speak for their unions. In fact, the major labour organisations initially refused to champion the CCF. Furthermore, some labour representatives such as A.A. Heaps, never managed to feel quite at home within the new party, believing themselves responsible to the demands of labour and labour only.

The first union to affiliate with the CCF was Cape Breton's District No. 26 of the United Mine Workers which joined in 1938. With the election of Cape Breton unionist Clarie Gillis in 1940, the CCF began to increase its union backing. At the same time, CCF supporters were agitating within their unions against communist supporters.

While the suppression of the communists in the United Autoworkers (UAW) and the USWA by CCF supporters robbed the labour movement of some of its more energetic and radical elements, it paid some benefits in the long-run. Communist-controlled unions brought great discredit to organised labour in the second World War by making changing direction frequently based on Moscow's whims. As a result, workers in CCF dominated unions managed to make significant gains during the war while communist unions sat idly by, letting war profiteers prosper in the name of saving the Soviet Union.

The CCF link also proved to be a valuable shield for labour in the face of post-war anti-communism. In the United States, the desire for respectability in the face of McCarthyism led labour to purge its reformist elements and to focus largely on economic gains. By contrast, the link of the unions to a legitimate political party provided space for reformist and democratic socialist elements of

the labour movement to express themselves.

Despite these benefits of interaction, labour still saw the CCF as insufficiently strong while the CCF saw labour as insufficiently supportive. The failure of the CCF to make headway electorally after the war led to negotiations to strengthen the alliance. This was aided by the creation of the CLC in 1956, which resulted from the merger of the Trades and Labour Congress (TLC) and the Canadian Congress of Labour (CCL). The CCL managed to overcome the non-partisan Gomerism that plagued the TLC, and threw the weight of a united labour movement behind the creation of a New Party. The electoral disaster of the CCF in the 1958 federal election, which returned only eight MPs, further highlighted the need to renew the party-labour marriage.

The New Party

The first days of August 1961 saw the birth of the New Democratic Party. The NDP sought to successfully integrate organised labour with CCF; the CLC campaigned for union locals to affiliate with the new party. This effort led to the affiliation of 200,000 union workers, although affiliation did not imply membership, so that labour would not dominate the party.

Following the founding convention, unions largely stood back to see how the new party would fare. To their disappointment, it did little better than the old CCF.

The NDP in turn grew disillusioned with labour, given that only about a third of union members bothered to vote NDP.

Despite these antagonisms, labour and the NDP recognise their mutual dependence. The NDP has remained dependent on unions to fund its continued existence. At the same time, the NDP has been instrumental in implementing and pressuring other parties to implement the social wage. Industrial Relations specialist Peter G. Bruce has noted that the presence of a viable social democratic third party in Canada has played a key role in increasing the social wage and maintaining high rates of unionisation relative to the United States.

Yet, the tensions between labour and the NDP continue to this day.



The current provincial NDP governments have provided the sole, albeit meagre, legislative gains that labour has won in a decade. For instance, the governments in both Ontario and British Columbia have moved towards implementing anti-scam legislation and have facilitated the procedures for certification. Furthermore, the absence of a strong NDP in Parliament has fundamentally weakened labour's voice and influence. The virtual media silence of the left's response to the recent debt hysteria is an example of labour's need for a political arm.

At the same time, however, there is a feeling that the governments have failed to respect their commitments to labour. In British Columbia, the dominant International Woodworkers of America (IWA) has objected to some of the government's consensual forestry policies. More significantly, the Ontario government's Social Contract of 1993 was a clear violation of the internationally recognised fundamental union right of free collective bargaining.

There are no easy answers to the crisis facing organised labour as it ponders its links with the NDP. Political scientists Leo Panitch and Donald Swartz note that they can "understand the desire of those who feel betrayed politically to want to punish the NDP, but mere negativity is inadequate for it creates a dangerous vacuum in political life. At best this will lead to greater political apathy and quiescence and, at worst,... it would abandon the terrain of politics to reactionary forces within the working class."

As labour debates its allocation of resources between electoral politics and broad based social movements, as well as on its general future, it is clear that the union between organised labour and the NDP will remain an imperfect and uneasy marriage, as always.



The NDP...grew disillusioned with labour given that only about a third of union members bothered to vote NDP in elections...Despite these antagonisms, labour and the NDP recognise their mutual dependence. The NDP has remained dependent on unions to fund its continued existence.

ACADEMIE MICHELE-PROVOST inc.

Collège privé mixte - fondé en 1957, agréé pour fins de subventions
Primaire & Secondaire
Pensionnat & Externat

ADMISSION SUR RENDEZ-VOUS
POUR TOUS LES NIVEAUX

AVIS AUX ETUDIANTS DE L'UNIVERSITE MCGILL

*Vous avez la possibilité d'obtenir une bourse lors de l'inscription
de votre enfant en 1ère année Primaire pour l'année scolaire 1995-1996*

Portes ouvertes tous les jeudis entre 10 h et 12 h

À partir du 20 avril 1995

Téléphonez au **934.0596**

1517 av. des Pins - Ouest - MONTREAL (Québec) H3G 1B3

(entre l'hôpital Royal Victoria et l'hôpital Général de Montréal, autobus 144 ou 165, métro Guy)



L'Académie Michèle-Provost a été fondée en 1957 pour répondre de manière originale aux besoins d'une population avide de qualité dans l'éducation et l'instruction de ses enfants. Madame Michèle PROVOST en est la fondatrice, Présidente et Directrice Générale.

L'Académie Michèle-Provost tout en étant située au centre-ville de Montréal bénéficie d'un environnement privilégié avec un terrain récréatif sur le flanc du Mont-Royal.

L'Académie Michèle-Provost, accueille les élèves de la 1ère année Primaire jusqu'à la 5ème année Secondaire.

A l'Académie Michèle-Provost, chaque élève est UNIQUE.

Dès la 1ère année Primaire, l'élève reçoit une formation éducative et pédagogique sérieuse et personnalisée, dans une atmosphère familiale et chaleureuse.

Un enseignement de qualité visant l'excellence a toujours été et demeure l'objectif premier du Collège. C'est ainsi, qu'en plus du régime pédagogique établi par le Ministère de l'Éducation du Québec, régime enrichi, un programme spécial est offert aux élèves doués et talentueux. De la même manière, les élèves de langue maternelle autre que le français reçoivent un soutien supplémentaire en français.

Il est à noter que ces élèves de langue maternelle autre que le français, aidés et encadrés dès leur première année du primaire, pourront acquérir une formation comme leurs pairs.

Une équipe qualifiée et disponible, assure l'accueil, l'encadrement, la sécurité et l'instruction des élèves.

La transition entre le Primaire et le Secondaire se réalise par une approche individuelle des élèves en 1ère Secondaire.

De nombreuses activités culturelles (clubs de mathématique, d'histoire, de bridge, d'échecs, d'écologie, radio-étudiante, télé-étudiante, etc...) sont développées, toujours dans le but de parfaire l'éducation et l'instruction de nos élèves.

Les activités (ballet classique, ballet jazz, piano, tennis, judo, etc...) et sports d'équipes (basket, volley, soccer, etc...) sont un complément pour leur équilibre.

L'Académie Michèle-Provost : c'est aussi l'ECOLE qui a su adapter ses services à une nouvelle génération de parents assurant un lien constant famille-école et offrant de nombreux services afin d'aider les parents à mieux gérer leur vie familiale et professionnelle ; notons parmi ceux-ci :

- accueil des élèves dès 7h30 le matin ;
- externat, demi-pensionnat et pensionnat, à l'année ou occasionnellement pour un, deux ou plusieurs jours ;
- étude ou garderie le soir.

TARIF

ANNEE SCOLAIRE 1995-1996

Les prix indiqués ci-dessous sont ceux prévus pour l'année scolaire 1995-1996 (sous réserve de l'obtention des mêmes subventions par le Ministère de l'éducation du Québec). Ce sont des prix nets, annuels, subventions déduites. Ils couvrent la période de septembre à juin et sont payables en deux fois, le 1er septembre et le 1er février.

PRIMAIRE

SCOLARITE	\$ 1.450
Frais afférents	\$ 165
PENSION	\$ 3.600
du lundi au vendredi	
Repas du midi	\$ 760
Repas à l'unité	\$ 5
Etude ou garderie du soir	\$ 450

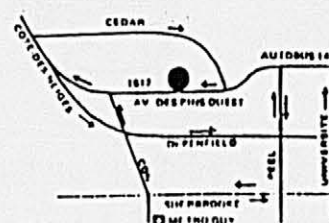
SECONDAIRE

SCOLARITE	\$ 1.850
Frais afférents	\$ 165
PENSION	\$ 3.850
du lundi au vendredi	
Repas du midi	\$ 800
Repas à l'unité	\$ 5
Etude du soir	\$ 450

Frais d'admission et d'inscription
(Etude du dossier) non remboursables : \$ 60

N'hésitez pas à nous téléphoner afin de recevoir notre documentation, pour venir visiter le Collège ou pour obtenir de plus amples informations.

934.0596



Téléphonez au **934.0596**

1517 av. des Pins - Ouest - MONTREAL (Québec) H3G 1B3

(entre l'hôpital Royal Victoria et l'hôpital Général de Montréal, autobus 144 ou 165, métro Guy)

cant incident which illustrates this dynamic. It accurately portrays the role of the secret police in this regime.

"The event which was supposed to be the main West Bank ceremony celebrating the 30th anniversary of Fatah movement's first military exploit, turned into an embarrassing disaster. Thousands of the movement's militants assembled in Nablus.

"A commotion started when a Fatah leader, Khousam Khader from the Ballata refugee camp, introduced the next speaker, the general secretary [of Fatah in the West Bank] Marwan Barghouti. Dozens of people on the stage started shoving each other. For a moment it appeared as if hundreds of people from the front rows were trying to storm the stage. Marwan Barghouti, the prime cause of the commotion, was put in his car surrounded by bodyguards so as to shield him from the hail of stones."

Rubinstein explained that the "reason for the commotion was an unfortunate slip of Barghouti's tongue. Barghouti is the West Bank secretary of Fatah. He managed to enrage the Nablus refugee camps militants when at some meeting organizing the ceremony they demanded that some representative of theirs would voice their grievances and mention the right of return.

"Barghouti then replied that the Fatah leadership and the Palestinian Authority were anyway representing everyone in the West Bank. Therefore, he argued, there was no need for a separate representatives of such populations as the prisoners, the refugees or the settlers who would voice their diverse grievances.

"A compromise was eventually reached. A refugee representative would introduce Barghouti and then a young woman from the camp would have the floor. In the process, however, it turned out that it was impossible to execute this compromise, as the story of Barghouti's hostility towards the refugees and his attempt to ignore them spread all over the Nablus area."

But as Rubinstein explains, the commotion was about something deeper than a mere slip of the tongue."

All Fatah founders had come from refugee camps, mainly in Gaza and Lebanon. Fatah became a representative national organization only after it took over the PLO.

Since then there has existed some tension in the PLO ranks between the refugees and the permanent residents of the territories ruled by Israel. In recent months, however, due to the agreements with Israel, that tension was aggravated.

The situation has been worsened by Arafat's policies. Contrary to earlier anticipations, after his arrival in Gaza, Arafat has travelled relatively little. He spends most of his time in Gaza trying to build there an infrastructure for a future state. The diaspora (i.e. the refugees) seem to have been forgotten. In the Oslo agreement the discussion of their status was postponed.

Arafat's current appointments in both the West Bank and Gaza favour the permanent residents rather than the refugees. In Gaza he appointed a council comprising solely the members of local moneyed, propertied, land owning and prestigious families. In the West Bank he does the same. In cities like Hebron or Nablus he obviously relies only on members of wealthy clans with deep local roots. They are appointed by him to municipal councils and other positions of power.

Marwan Barghouti, who was appointed as the general secretary of Fatah in the West Bank, hails from the largest and strongest clan in the district of Ramallah.

At gatherings in refugee camps one can hear expressions of resentment against Arafat's effendis who are unaffected by the closure of the Territories, whose sons study at universities abroad, and for whom the national issue is like a spectator sport.

Similar expressions of resentment can be heard throughout the new Territory, based on a divide between the powerful and the marginalised. The celebration in Nablus was disrupted by the youths from the refugee camps on the city's outskirts.

As one local journalist explained 'They threw stones at the sultan's dog (Barghouti), but they aimed at the sultan (Arafat)'.

'Industrial Parks': A new apartheid?

Arafat's subordination to Israel entails his favouring the wealthy and oppressing the poor Palestinians. This is the invariant aim of Israeli policies especially under Labor, not only in the entire Middle East where the best

Israeli allies are the rulers of the Gulf states, but in the entire world.

The Palestinians who accuse Arafat of trying to set up "an Arab regime, like the others" (The Economist, February 18) are in my view mistaken. On Israeli orders, Arafat's aim is to set a regime resembling the worst in Latin America, which I would rate as worse than any regime in the Arab world. Under Arafat, the economy will strictly and overtly follow the apartheid-like lines, professed with zeal by Arafat's chief patrons among Israeli decision-makers, Peres and Beilin.

Palestinians will be mostly employed in Israeli-owned "industrial parks", to be financed by the U.S. The produce of those "parks" will be exported, not to Israel, which prefers to trade with relatively better-off countries like Indonesia, but to the U.S.

In other words, under Arafat, the "autonomous" Palestinian economy which, ironically, is to be fuelled in the first place with the help of donations from the European countries "for the sake of peace", is going to serve the same purpose as U.S. ventures in, say, Northern Mexico or Haiti.

Of course, wherever the workers are particularly heavily exploited and oppressed, secret police are needed to hold them on the tight leash so as to prevent democratization and facilitate further oppression.

This applies to Arafat's secret police as well. Their chief aim already is, and increasingly will be, to facilitate the exploitation and oppression of the Palestinian masses.

Just as the Latin American rich support the exploitation of their peoples for the sake of getting

richer still, the wealthy Palestinians whom Arafat favors can be counted on to adopt a similar attitude.

Just as chauvinism flourishing in Latin American countries really only perpetuates the status quo, so does the Palestinian chauvinism, whether of the Fatah, PFLP or Hamas variety.

In both cases, Latin American and Palestinian, the essential factor is the co-operation of the local wealth elites with the secret or uniformed police forces or armies whose personnel is recruited from the relatively young age cohort of local masses.

Just as the U.S. finds it more convenient and effectual to rule countries like El Salvador or Panama primarily through the medium of some segments of the local population, so Rabin's government has served with distinction the Israeli and American interests by enlisting support for them from Arafat's followers: concretely from the rich and the police forces of whatever class origin.

Since Arafat's arrival in the Gaza Strip it makes no sense to put the exclusive blame for the situation on Israel and the U.S. without blaming Arafat as their junior partner as well. The continuation of Israeli rule over the Territories would have been very difficult to sustain without Arafat's services in co-ordinating preconditions for it.

It follows that whoever still supports Arafat, even if tacitly, be he a Palestinian, Israeli Jew or anybody else, is in effect supporting the Israeli regime of continuing conquest, under which some important jobs of oppression are delegated to a Palestinian dicta-

tor and his henchmen.

In spite of the differences between Latin America and the formerly Occupied Territories, the similarity between Arafat's regime and the regimes in countries like El Salvador is in my view quite deep.

By contrast, economy and society in Arab countries are quite different from that pattern, in spite of the American hegemony over most of them and the Israeli search to extend its own hegemony. For example, although some Arab countries export oil to the U.S., exports of manufactured products from Arab countries to the U.S., or to any advanced country for that matter, hardly exist.

The "industrial parks" (some of which already exist) will be an exception in the Arab world, something very atypical. Palestinian left-wing intellectuals are for the most part incapable of comprehending the Israeli and American schemes, because they are interested in nothing that happens outside the Arab world, or at best the Muslim one. If they are at all interested in, say, the U.S., their interests tend to be confined to American policies toward the Arabs or at best the Muslims.

The effect is that so many of them just keep reiterating platitudes. In the past, direct Israeli oppression of Palestinians was at least heavily emphasized by the Arab media and received a fair amount of publicity in the world media. Now, however, the oppression carried out by Arafat's secret police in service of Israeli and American interests is largely ignored by the international and Arab media, and almost totally ignored by the Palestinians and the Israeli "peace camp".

De l'archet au pinceau, un portrait d'Eleonora Turovsky, violon solo d'I Musici de Montréal

LE VIOLON SUR LA TOILE

Un film de Michka Saäl produit par Josée Beaudet



Du 4 au 23 avril

CINÉMA ONE

1564, rue Saint-Denis
Renseignements : 496-6895

Prix d'entrée
Étudiants : 3 \$

Station Berri-UQAM
(sortie Saint-Denis)



REGARDS DE FEMMES



GINGER WITH GUEST URSULA



SAT. APRIL 8 • 8PM CLUB SODA
TICKETS AT CLUB SODA (270-7848) & ADMISSION. RESERVATIONS 790-1245.



toad the wet sprocket

WITH GUEST RUSTED ROOT
TICKETS \$15 (+TAXES +SERVICE) AT CLUB SODA (270-7848) & ADMISSION. RES. 790-1245



+guest godheadSilo

TUE. APRIL 25 • 9PM WOODSTOCK
TICKETS \$12.50 (+TAXES +SERVICE) AT WOODSTOCK AT THE DOOR (3781 ST-LAURENT, 982-1859) AT L'OBLIQUE, DUTCHY'S & ADMISSION. RES. 790-1245.

GOO-GOO DOLLS



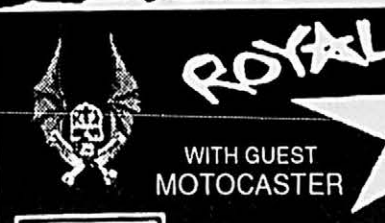
SAT. APRIL 8 8PM CAFÉ CAMPUS
TICKETS AT CAFÉ CAMPUS (844-1010) & ADMISSION. RESERVATIONS 790-1245

with special guest hHEAD
\$9.50 (+TAXES +SERVICE)

LATE NIGHT BLUES JUNIOR WELLS



SAT. APRIL 8 AT MIDNIGHT CLUB SODA
TICKETS AT CLUB SODA (270-7848) & ADMISSION. RES. 790-1245



WITH GUEST MOTOCASTER
\$10 (+TAXES +SERVICE)

SUN APRIL 30 • 8PM CAFÉ CAMPUS
TICKETS AT CAFÉ CAMPUS 844-1010 & ADMISSION. RES. 790-1245

15

Éditorial : Budget

Sacrifier la qualité pour maigrir plus vite

McGill donne un coup de hache dans le budget 95-96

L'administration a déposé, en février dernier, son budget préliminaire pour l'année 1995-96. Peu de bonnes nouvelles pour la population étudiante dans ce dernier bilan financier. L'Université McGill s'apprête à sabrer dans ses dépenses, tout particulièrement dans le financement de ses facultés. L'administration cherche ainsi à éliminer la dette de l'université avant le début du prochain millénaire.

Présentement chiffrée à 69 millions de dollars, cette dette est sous contrôle après avoir atteint un sommet record de près de 80 millions \$ en 1990-91. Cependant, la situation financière s'est améliorée au cours des dernières années. L'administration a accumulé, de 1991 à 1995, des surplus annuels moyens de près de 5.9 millions de dollars. Toutefois, ce confortable surplus annuel ne semble pas avoir satisfait l'appétit toujours grandissant de l'administration.

Comme le démontre le dernier budget, McGill veut augmenter radicalement sa marge de profits annuels. On estime que cette marge atteindra le cap des 13 millions de dollars en l'an 2000. Cependant, pour arri-

ver à cet objectif et éliminer sa dette, l'administration propose de se serrer la ceinture en coupant près de 20 p. cent du budget d'opération de toutes ses facultés.

Couper aussi dramatiquement dans les budgets de chacune des facultés ne passera pas inaperçu. Ces restrictions budgétaires risquent sérieusement de mettre en danger la survie même de certains programmes, surtout ceux qui disposent de ressources limitées.

Déjà, l'administration de McGill cherche à enterrer le programme des études africaines. Toutefois, il ne faudrait pas s'étonner de ce que cette démarche s'applique aussi à d'autres départements. Certaines personnes soulèvent en coulisse que McGill prévoit de s'attaquer à d'autres programmes spécialisés. Le programme des études sur le Québec? Pas pendant la campagne référendaire... mais son temps viendra sans doute. Études des femmes?... Peu importe quel sera le prochain programme sacrifié, il n'en demeure pas moins que la qualité et la diversité de l'éducation offerte à McGill seront grandement atteintes.

Pourtant, dans les bureaux de l'administration mcgilloise, on continue à croire au

miracle. On pense être en mesure d'offrir une éducation de qualité dans ces conditions. McGill sait qu'il est techniquement impossible d'augmenter la qualité de l'enseignement en coupant. Malgré cela, l'administration continue de croire qu'elle peut troquer la qualité de l'éducation pour l'effacement d'une dette.

La logique derrière ces coupures est essentiellement louable : McGill cherche à réduire son fardeau financier avant que les gouvernements ne fassent des coupures des subventions pour l'éducation postsecondaire. Ce qui cloche dans le plan d'action de McGill, c'est qu'il fait ses coupures sur le dos de la communauté étudiante. Moins de programmes, une qualité d'enseignement à la baisse, plus d'étudiant-es par groupe, moins de services et, à partir de 1999, une hausse probable de 10 p. cent des frais de scolarité. Bref, rien pour faire sourire les étudiantes et étudiants présentement inscrits à McGill.

Pourquoi donc vouloir éliminer si rapidement la dette ? McGill est présentement en voie de sacrifier l'ensemble d'une génération étudiante simplement pour gagner une

course de vitesse. Du moment où l'université fait des profits, la dette se rembourse assez facilement.

L'administration a même récemment refusé un contrat du gouvernement du Québec pour l'achat de terrains près du Campus Macdonald. L'offre était évaluée à plus de 40 millions de dollars, soit plus de 50 p. cent de la dette actuelle.

McGill devrait savoir que les diètes *slim fast* ont souvent tendance à aggraver la situation. Plus souvent qu'autrement, le poids perdu est rapidement repris. En croyant améliorer sa compétitivité, McGill est présentement en voie de détruire ce qui a fait sa renommée internationale : la qualité de son enseignement. L'université risque de se réveiller en l'an 2000 sans dette, mais avec des programmes vidés de tout contenu. Le dernier budget de McGill démontre essentiellement la vision étroite qui règne présentement au niveau de l'administration. Ralph Klein se serait fier du travail des dirigeants mcgillois...

Tristan-E. Landry pour l'équipe du McGill Daily français.

Une minorité dans la minorité

La communauté noire anglophone trouve-t-elle sa place au Québec ?

Pascale Anglade et Jean-Philippe Dionne

L'intégration est difficile pour les 65 000 personnes qui constituent la communauté noire anglophone du Québec. « La culture québécoise est très exclusive et il est assez difficile pour les groupes différents de s'y intégrer. C'est particulièrement vrai pour les personnes noires et non francophones », déplore Egbert Gaye, rédacteur en chef du Community Contact, le journal de la communauté noire anglophone.

De plus, les préjugés de la société québécoise n'aident en rien. « Les jeunes noirs sont souvent associés au phénomène de gang de rue. Il est vrai que nous avons des délinquants dans notre communauté, mais c'est surtout à cause des pressions sociales qu'ils ne trouvent pas d'emploi, qu'ils s'intègrent difficilement. Ce sont surtout les médias qui sont responsables de cette image négative », commente Monsieur Gaye.

Au sujet de l'emploi, Egbert Gaye se plaint aussi de la discrimination à laquelle les membres de sa communauté doivent faire face. « Le gouvernement provincial em-

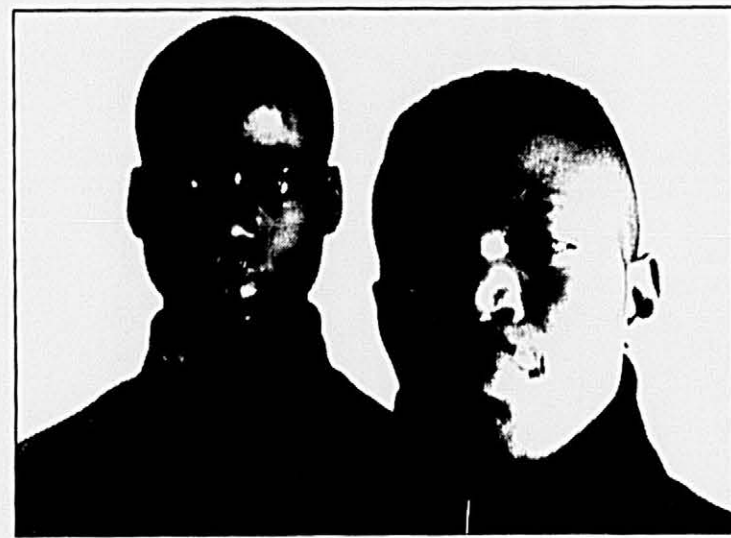


Photo du Daily - archives Rumbi Katendra

ploie très peu d'anglophones noirs et donne ainsi un mauvais exemple à la société québécoise. »

Le gouvernement actuel ne reçoit d'ailleurs pas beaucoup d'appui au sein de la communauté noire anglophone. Le projet péquiste n'a pas la cote. « Face à la question de la souveraineté, notre communauté a beaucoup d'appréhensions. En cas d'un Oui, je pense que beaucoup de Noirs anglophones partiront du Québec », estime Monsieur Gaye.

La communauté jamaïcaine a notamment envoyé un de ses représentants à la Commission de Montréal sur l'avenir du Québec. « L'association jamaïcaine a présenté un mémoire, mais son président, Noël Alexander, a été très mal reçu », ajoute Monsieur Gaye. Et cette histoire a été largement diffusée dans les médias.

Outre la communauté jamaïcaine, la ligue des Noirs a présenté un mémoire. Ce dernier fut accueilli beaucoup plus favorablement par les commissaires. Avec tact, le pré-

sident de ce regroupement, Dan Philipp, a insisté sur le fait qu'il était québécois et voulait que lui et les membres de sa communauté soient reconnus comme tel. Ce, sans toutefois se montrer favorable à un Québec indépendant.

On peut en déduire que les Noirs anglophones de Montréal ne présentent pas un front politique fort. « Le problème de notre communauté est que l'on ne parvient pas à présenter une voix unique. Notre position en est affaiblie », conclut Egbert Gaye.

Petite histoire des noirs au Québec

Bien que la présence noire au Québec remonte à l'époque de Champlain, la communauté noire voit ses premières familles émigrer ici au début du siècle, principalement des Caraïbes, mais aussi de la Nouvelle-Écosse et du Nouveau-Brunswick. Elles s'installeront principalement à Montréal. À cette époque, les hommes viennent s'engager dans l'armée.

Dans les années 30 et 40, on s'installe au Québec pour travailler sur les chemins de fer. Dans les années 50 et 60, on s'inscrit dans les universités montréalaises. La communauté devient alors beaucoup plus dynamique et ambitieuse. Dans les années 70, de plus en plus d'étudiantes et d'étudiants viennent joindre les rangs de la communauté noire déjà existante. Les 18-20 ans qui fréquentent aujourd'hui les universités appartiennent donc à la troisième génération.

Faire tache d'huile... usée

Jean-François Corbett

Plus de 60 p. cent des huiles usées produites au Québec disparaissent sans qu'aucun contrôle ne soit exercé, selon la Fondation québécoise en environnement (FQE). La quasi-totalité de ces matières dangereuses se retrouve par la suite dans l'eau et dans le sol, où elles affectent directement la faune et la flore de même que les stocks d'eau potable. Les huiles usées constitueraient ainsi 40 p. cent de toute la pollution des eaux du Québec.

Les huiles usées proviennent de plusieurs sources. Ce sont généralement des huiles qui ont perdu leur propriété lubrifiante au cours de leur utilisation. Cette détérioration découle d'une transformation chimique ou encore de l'accumulation de contaminants (particules métalliques, solvants, etc.) dans le lubrifiant. Toutes les huiles subissent ce sort et il est donc nécessaire de les remplacer régulièrement.

D'après le Conseil canadien des ministres de l'Environnement, environ 80 p. cent des huiles usées sont produites par le secteur industriel et les centres d'entretien mécanique. Toutefois, ceux-ci disposent habituellement d'installations de récupération adéquates. De telles installations permettent ainsi d'éviter le déversement des huiles usées directement dans l'environnement.

« Par contre, environ 90 p. cent des huiles usées générées par les particuliers et le secteur agricole se perdent dans la nature », peut-on lire dans un document de la FQE. La majorité des déversements d'huiles usées seraient « le résultat de milliers de "petits ac-

cidents" sans cesse répétés de la part des particuliers qui vidangent eux-mêmes l'huile de leurs véhicules. Les particuliers trouvent souvent plus facile de jeter leurs huiles usées que de les récupérer. »

Or, toujours selon la FQE, l'huile usée jetée avec les déchets domestiques ou versée dans les égouts a des effets très néfastes sur l'environnement. Elle se retrouve tôt ou tard soit dans les nappes d'eau souterraines, soit dans les rivières. Sans compter qu'elle endommage passablement les équipements d'épuration des eaux.

Quelques 45 millions de litres d'huiles usées disparaissent annuellement dans l'environnement québécois. Ceci représente l'équivalent de la quantité déversée, en Alaska, par le superpétrolier *Exxon Valdez*, en 1989.

Ces statistiques deviennent particulièrement alarmantes lorsque l'on sait « qu'un seul litre d'huile peut faire une tache d'un demi-mille carré [0,8 km carré] à la surface de l'eau », comme le rapporte la FQE. De plus, il suffit d'une partie d'huile usée par million pour donner un goût et une odeur à l'eau potable, et d'à peine plus pour la rendre complètement impropre à la consommation.

D'autre part, les hydrocarbures dispersés dans l'eau peuvent être ingérés par les poissons. Il en résulte une contamination de la chair, qui devient alors non comestible.

Les huiles usées ont aussi des conséquences à long terme sur les écosystèmes lacustres. L'huile s'infiltre dans les sédiments et les fonds aquatiques. La capacité de production des habitats des poissons s'en voit fortement réduite pour des dizaines d'années.

La FQE estime qu'il est possible de corriger la situation actuelle en misant sur la récupération et le recyclage des huiles usées. « Une bonne partie des industries et des centres d'entretien mécanique [...] ont déjà adopté une politique de gestion efficace pour leurs huiles usées. Il reste toutefois à uniformiser cette pratique préventive », déclare la fondation.

Il faudrait tout d'abord assurer à toute la population l'information et l'accès aux mécanismes de récupération des huiles. Une centaine de municipalités québécoises organisent déjà des collectes de déchets domesti-

ques dangereux, mais le FQE estime à moins de 5 p. cent le taux de participation de la population à ces collectes.

De plus, il est possible de régénérer les huiles usées par raffinage. « L'huile régénérée rencontre les mêmes spécifications de rendement exigées que l'huile vierge, contrairement à la croyance populaire », soutient le FQE. Il n'existe toutefois aucune usine de régénération au Québec.

Par ailleurs, certaines huiles sont trop contaminées pour être recyclées ou récupérées. Celles-ci doivent absolument être éliminées par des entreprises spécialisées, prône le FQE.

Il est donc urgent d'élaborer un plan de gestion des huiles usées, ajoute le FQE. Il faut entre autres mettre en valeur les programmes de sensibilisation publique qui encouragent les usagers et usagères à retourner leurs huiles usées.

N'oubliez pas !

Que le McGill Daily français collaborera au numéro spécial du moi de mai. Venez vous joindre à nous, et amenez vos idées et vos talents de journalistes, d'artistes, etc.

... surtout pour la correction !

(Il en est un cruel besoin.)

Contactez la nouvelle équipe du McGill Daily français :

- Rédaction en chef : Anne Caporal et Atim Léon
- Rédaction nouvelles : Jean-François Corbett et Tristan-E. Landry
- Rédaction culture : Justyna Latek et Emanuelle Latraverse

Renseignez-vous au local B-03 de l'édifice Shatner, 3480 McTavish, tél. 398-6784/398-6785, télécopieur 398-8318.

Ont collaboré à ce numéro spécial :

- | | |
|---|---|
| rédaction en chef :
Marie-Louise Garipey | mise en page :
Guillaume Perreault — Albert Albala |
| rédaction Culture :
Justyna Latek — Anne Caporal | collaborateurs :
Pascale Anglade — Jane Tremblay |
| rédaction nouvelles :
Jean-Philippe Dionne — Atim Léon | Tristan-E. Landry — François Meloche
Jean-François Corbett |

UN AUTRE COMBAT
DE MÊME B.B...

C'EST
HONTEUX !



LE DAILY
DEVRAIT AVOIR
HONTE DE
S'ACHARNER SUR UNE
PAUVRE CRÉATURE
INNOCENTE !



IL FAUT
QUE ÇA
CESSE !



SAUVONS
NICK !



HONK!
HONK!
HONK!

TREMBLÉ 450

TIRED? DEPRESSED?

COLONIAL BATHS

Montreal's Only Natural Stone Steam System Since 1914

ALL MALE SAUNA

WHIRLPOOL

EXERCISE ROOM

WET & DRY STEAM ROOMS

MASSAGES

CEDAR BROOM MASSAGE

3963 COLONIAL AVE.

285-0132

OPEN DAILY FOR MEN

1PM - 6AM

LADIES DAY TUESDAY

1PM - 10PM

OPEN SUNDAYS 24 HRS

\$6⁰⁰ value

Colonial Baths
STUDENT COUPON

I.D. must be shown
valid until May 31, 1995

\$6⁰⁰ value

THE MCGILL DAILY

STUDENT SPECIAL

with student I.D.

CUT & BLOW DRY

MEN

WOMEN

\$13 \$18

Tax Included

EDI

Coiffure - Esthétique

Open Sundays 1pm-5pm

550 Sherbrooke W.

corner Union

Metro McGill

843-7180

Think Pink!



CONTINUED FROM PAGE 55

CLASSIFIED ADS

14 - NOTICES

Don't Ask for Your Rights; Take 'Em! QPIRG accepting proposals for summer stipends and fall projects until April 7. For more info call 398-7432.

Le GRIP-Québec accorde des bourses d'été pour les étudiant(e)s et des subventions pour des projets à l'automne. Vous avez jusqu'au 7 avril pour soumettre vos propositions. Pour plus de renseignements: 398-7432.

Walksafe Network 398-2498. Anyone, anywhere every night Sunday to Thursday 7:00-12:45. Friday and Saturday 7:00-2:30. Please call 30 min. in advance.

MCGILL NIGHTLINE

McGill Nightline is an information, listening and referral service. Open 6pm-3am. 398-6246.

LBGM discussion grps. Wed. 5:30 Bi-Group Shatner 423. Thurs. 6PM womyn's grp. Shatner 423. Fri. coming-out 5:30 & General 7PM, 3521 University. All welcome.

15 - VOLUNTEERS

Volunteers needed to help with a downtown group for immigrant mothers & their young children. Tues & Thurs 1:00-4:00 p.m. Info: Cyndy 934-0354 Ext. 354.16 - Musicians

I am interested in speaking with a hemophiliac to learn how you have been a victim to and have accepted this disease in your life. Batch of cookies for gratuity offered. Please call 499-9980, and ask for Lauren.

We are looking for volunteers for the annual YMCA Bill Lewis Spring Race to be held on Sunday April 30th 1995. If you wish to volunteer your time, drop by the downtown YMCA or call us at 849-8393, local 734 or 791. Help us stage a successful race.

CLYDES

presents...

TOO MANY COOKS

Saturday, April 15

Tickets on sale now!

Every Tuesday is 2 for 1 Fajita & Margarita nite!
Featuring Live Jazz & Blues Bands!

Also, CHOM Made In Canada featuring the Top Montreal Bands every Thursday night!
Starting Mid-April.

286 Lakeshore Road
Pointe Claire Village
630-8118

SPECIAL STUDENT PROMOTION

Become a **BARTENDER**
in less than one week for
only **\$98**

- Courses offered in both English & French
- Job placement service
- Certified - internationally recognized

*Master School
of Bartending*

Shangrila Hotel 3407 Peel St.
(corner Sherbrooke)

849-2828



boul. St-Laurent

rue Rachel

SPECIALS NOON - 8PM

Q-stix

4158 ST-LAURENT
847-0086

Fiscal restraint chokes women's groups

Advisory Council on the Status of Women eliminated after 22 years

BY IDELLA STURINO

On March 14, Secretary of State on the Status of Women Sheila Finestone announced that the independent Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women (CACSW) will be integrated into the government's Council for Status of Women, Canada (SWC).

The announcement, effective as of April 1, was made in Parliament in the spirit of Minister of Finance Paul Martin's "fiscal restraint". The consolidation will translate into a loss of some 40 jobs at the CACSW and an end to its role as an independent advisor to the government.

For many, the act contributes to a loss of confidence in the government after its tide of recent cutbacks.

Women's groups, including the Council itself, have expressed outrage and disbelief at the announcement of the cut. Letters from provincial advisory councils on the status of women were among many received by the Ottawa office of the CACSW in the past few weeks.

A big loss

The Québec Conseil du Statut de la femme wrote in a press release that the decision "sets women back twenty-five years" and "deprives Quebecers of the only public organisation with a mandate to scrutinize and criticise the laws and programs under federal jurisdiction."

Across the board, women's groups seem to agree that a vital voice is being lost. This has been described by one CACSW source as "a big loss to the country."

The CACSW was created in 1973 on the recommendation of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women. The report recognised the government's need for an independent advice-giving body to improve the legislative and social position of women.

Since then, the Council's work has included research on violence against women, and pressing for improvements in divorce and criminal law. Recently, it made important contributions to criminal harassment legislation for women who are stalked.

Although the CACSW is funded by SWC, the federal department responsible for integrating women's

equality into all government initiatives, it acts at an arms-length position from SWC. This enables CACSW to conduct independent research and critical evaluation.

This kind of monitoring and critical assessment, say the critics of the consolidation, will not be possible under the new integrated body. The fact that it is an internal governmental department puts it at odds with its role as critical monitor.

Sources from within the CACSW say that "We have always taken pride in being an arms-length organisation and it's falling by the wayside."

Similarly, in a statement released by the National Action Committee on the Status of Women (NAC), President Sunera Thobani says that "It makes no sense to have government monitoring itself. It is like the proverbial fox guarding the hen house."

But Cathy McRae, a spokesperson from SWC says that independent research will be preserved as a distinct role, and that only functions of communications and public information are being incorporated into the larger body.

She says that one possibility will be to go to outside sources for research as a means of ensuring objectivity. The fact remains that SWC and not an independent council, will be commissioning the research — a fact which causes NAC to be concerned about whether researchers will have autonomy.

Furthermore, say sources from the CACSW, while certain functions may be preserved, that does not mean staff will also be preserved.

Most of the 40 women in the Ottawa office and a few in Montréal were out of a job as of April 1, prompting the question of who will do their work. SWC says their functions will be fulfilled — that in fact the consolidation will improve services by eliminating confusion.

In response to this, a NAC source says that "It is ludicrous to suggest that the Council with 40 staff can disappear without causing a ripple" in the fulfilment of the department's role as a promoter of women's equality.

Referring to the civil servant job cuts called for in the Martin budget, one CACSW staff noted that "those 45 000 have to come from somewhere."

But the question of where from remains. McRae says that "The fiscal reality is such that all sectors are affected by the budget. There is less money around...so we consolidated to get rid of the overhead and duplication, trying to make every dollar count."

One NAC source says that this explanation is not good enough, asking "where is this duplication happening? This ministry's constituency is half the population and they're nickling and diming us about duplication?" She further notes that eliminating the council is not an acceptable way to fix problems it may have.

Fiscal restraint or neo-conservatism?

The government will be saving \$1 million by getting rid of the Council, on which it spends \$3 million annually.

Given the relatively meagre saving to be gained from the move, sources within the CACSW and NAC are suggesting that the move has to more to do with neo-conservative politics than economic logic, reflecting a shift away from the prioritising of women's issues.

A NAC source, worried about the decision's implications, notes that government should not "use economic hard times to justify eliminating bodies which ensure equality...much of this has been done on the backs of women."

Part of the justification for the decision presented by McRae is that other women's groups, such as NAC, will be able to fulfill the role of critical watchdog. NAC says, however, that it can not fulfill this role to the extent that the Council did, adding that it is "insulting to the women at the council to say that their roles can be easily picked up."

A press release issued on March 16 from the CACSW stated that "Once the Council is eliminated, there is no other group that will be able to step in and take place as an advisor on women's issues at the federal level, and as a public educator."

Adding insult to injury, some say, was the manner in which the announcement was made. Although rumours of the possible cuts had been circulating for awhile, Council staff



SUNERA THOBANI, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ACTION COMMITTEE ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

were relieved when the actual budget contained nothing about the Council — that is, until the sudden announcement.

"It was done very quickly, it was announced on March 14 and then, boom, we were gone," says Saloni Negi of the Council.

She adds that while public ser-

vants are often the target of ridicule and easy to dismiss as replaceable and unnecessary, she doesn't know "of anyone around here who doesn't do more than pull her weight."

A NAC source appropriately asks "Is this an indication of how Sheila Finestone and her Ministry think women should be treated?"



HÔPITAL ROYAL VICTORIA
ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL

**SPERM DONORS NEEDED
\$ FEE GIVEN \$**

For use in artificial insemination program.
Must be healthy, between 18-40 yrs, must pass screening tests.

For info call: 843-1650

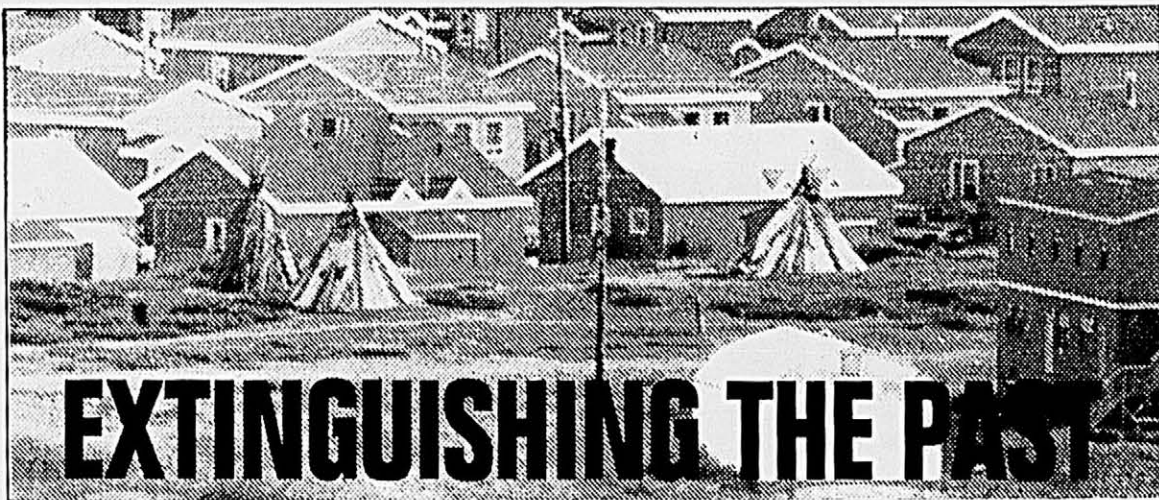
FRIEDMAN & FRIEDMAN
Chartered Accountants - Comptables agréés



8000 Decarie Blvd., Suite 500, Montréal, Québec H4P 2S4
Tél.: (514) 731-7901 Fax: (514) 731-2923

**Final Exam Prep
and Test Taking Tips**

a one hour workshop
by university lecturer,
author of
"Learning to Learn"
and study skills expert
487-9300



EXTINGUISHING THE PAST

New beginning for Federal and First Nation relations?

BY M-J MILLOY

Hoping to begin a new era in the relationship between the federal government and First Nations, the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples has released a special report which urges the federal government to officially abandon the policy of extin-

guishment and adopt a new mechanism for the equitable resolution of land-claim disputes.

Since Confederation, extinguishment has been a key mechanism for resolving land-claims disputes. The federal government defends the policy by stating that extinguishment is necessary in order to preserve "clari-

ty and consistency" under Canadian legal precedent.

The legal basis for treaty relations between the federal government and First Nations is the *Proclamation of 1763*, which guarantees native rights to land in the absence of a treaty.

Despite these guarantees, the federal government has continually used

its negotiating leverage to force First Nations to give up these rights at the bargaining table.

The Royal Commission's report illustrates the difference between the Canadian legal view of land and the traditional native view. To most native nations, "there is an overarching sense of collective responsibility to protect and nurture the earth as the giver of life," states Georges Erasmus, co-chair of the Royal Commission.

This view contrasts with the European legal tradition which regards land as "an individual entitlement to exclusive use and enjoyment as property."

Canadian courts have failed to recognize native values such as tenure and collective administration. The lack of concrete legal status for aboriginal land rights has hindered native efforts to have land-claim disputes settled in the courts, creating conflict in such situations. The report points to the increasingly violent nature of land-claim disputes as an immediate sign of this crisis.

Ovide Mercredi, Grand Chief of the Assembly of First Nations (AFN) which represents all 'status' native people in Canada, has attacked the policy "racist, colonial, unfair, one-sided and unjust."

Mercredi is harshly critical of the government's motivation for extinguishment. "The full recognition of inherent, aboriginal and treaty rights is the only premise which will lead to the 'clarity' that the government seeks."

Other non-native groups have joined Mercredi's condemnation of the policy. The Supreme Court of Canada, as well as Parliamentary Committees and the Canadian Bar Association have all cast doubt on the legality of this policy.

René Dussault, co-chair of the Royal Commission called the policy of extinguishment "a major stumbling block in the creation of a new relationship between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people."

"For Aboriginal peoples, the surrender of their relationship with their traditional lands, of their ancestral inheritance, in exchange for a grant from the Crown, is a violation of their sense of identity and continuity as a people."

The Royal Commission has not only urged the government to repudiate the policy in its new report, but also provided an alternative mechanism to land-claims negotiations.

"We propose the Federal Government adopt a new approach... one based on co-existence and mutual recognition rather than the extinguishment of rights," said Erasmus.

The sharing of ownership and jurisdiction over land and resources would be the basis of the new policy, according to the report. This pol-

icy "would lead to agreements that fully recognise the rights and interests of the Aboriginal nation and the Crown and that set out how they would be exercised within the traditional territories of the Aboriginal nation."

To do this, the report lists three new categories of land to delineate the status of disputed lands.

The first area would be "territory where the Aboriginal nation's right to land tenure and to governance would be fully exercised in accordance with their traditions." Native nations would have full jurisdiction over land use, resources, and public security.

Jurisdiction of the second area would be shared between native and non-native governments. Resource use and non-mandated powers would be decided by negotiation between federal and First Nation officials.

This system of co-existence has already been established in Canada.

The Wendabon Stewardship Authority (WSA), in Temagami in Northern Ontario, administers one township of land in the traditional area of the local native nation, the Teme-Augama Anishnabai (TAA).

The WSA is a committee composed of native and non-native citizens. The non-native members represent various local businesses and environmental interests. The native members are appointed by the TAA. Together, they make decisions regarding public security, resource use, and development.

The final category of land would be an area where "a relatively complete set of Crown rights would be recognised."

The Royal Commission feels that this new policy "reconciles and integrates Canadian legal principles with those of Aboriginal land relationships."

The land-claim agreements which result from the post-extinguishment policy, will allow "Aboriginal nations to obtain greater control over their identity and future," said Dussault.

Mercredi was quick to approve the Commission's recommendation to abolish extinguishment.

He hoped that the federal government would quickly approve the Commission's recommendations, saying it would "set the stage for a new era of mutual respect and cooperation in which the First Nations would be welcomed as productive participants in building Canada's future."

After the government's renunciation of extinguishment, Mercredi said, it would be the duty of the AFN and the government to pursue a "workable, fair policy for claims resolution."

STUDY CANADA NEXT YEAR

106-200B INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF CANADA (3 credits) - Professors Elizabeth Gidengil, Will Straw

An overview of approaches to the study of Canada, including cultural, economic, political, and historical dimensions, offered by McGill experts and prominent Canadians.

106-300A TOPICS IN CANADIAN STUDIES I: NATIONALISMS IN CANADA (3 credits) - Professor Desmond Morton

A study of theories and experience of ethnic, socio-political, economic and cultural nationalism in Canada and its impact on the shaping and evolution of Confederation.

301-350A MATERIAL CULTURE IN CANADA (3 credits) - Professor Annmarie Adams (*Offered through the Department of Architecture and open to students in Canadian Studies*)

A study of the "stuff" of our lives; using a multidisciplinary approach to the interpretation of the non-textual materials which have shaped the lives of past and present Canadians, using the resources of the McCord Museum and other Montreal museums, galleries and collections. (Awaiting University approval).

106-401B CANADIAN STUDIES SEMINAR I: WOMEN AS LITERARY PIONEERS (3 credits) - Professor Nathalie Cooke

A study of the special experience of women as pioneers in 19th century Canada and their modern critical reinterpretation, using archival and printed sources.

106-402A CANADIAN STUDIES SEMINAR II: ISSUES IN CANADIAN CULTURES (3 credits) - Professor Will Straw

By examining various cultural forms, including cinema, literature and music, the course looks at major issues surrounding culture in Canada, including language, regionalism, multiculturalism, and the proximity of the United States.

106-403B CANADIAN STUDIES SEMINAR III: A TRANSFORMING WAR (3 credits) - Professor Desmond Morton

A detailed, multidisciplinary study of the impact of the Second World War on Canada and the resulting social, economic and political evolution of Canadian government and society.

166-475B CANADIAN ETHNIC STUDIES SEMINAR (3 credits) - Professor Morton Weinfeld

An interdisciplinary seminar focusing on current social-sciences research and public policies in areas relating to Canadian ethnic studies. Topics will include ethnic and racial inequalities, prejudice and discrimination, ethnic identities and cultural expressions, the structure and organization of minority groups.

The McGill Institute for the Study of Canada
L'Institut d'études canadiennes de McGill





wraparound cover design by Nadra
Qadeer and Kristin Andrews

DJ EQUIPMENT BY: Ivan & Co.



Sound

Lights

Pyrotechnics

Special Effects

227 Crémazie O.
(514) 383-1101

MARTIN LAWRENCE

WILL SMITH

A DON SIMPSON AND JERRY BRUCKHEIMER PRODUCTION

BAD BOYS



COLUMBIA PICTURES PRESENTS A DON SIMPSON AND JERRY BRUCKHEIMER PRODUCTION STARRING MARTIN LAWRENCE WILL SMITH "BAD BOYS" TIA LEON TCHÉKY KARYO
THERESA RANOLE AND JOE PANTOLIANO WITH MARK MANDINA MUSIC BY BRUCE S. PUSTIN AND LUCAS FOSTER EDITOR GEORGE CALLO PRODUCTION DESIGNER MICHAEL BARRIE EXECUTIVE PRODUCERS JIM MULLHOLLAND AND DOUG RICHARDSON
PRODUCED BY DON SIMPSON AND JERRY BRUCKHEIMER DIRECTED BY MICHAEL BAY
COLUMBIA PICTURES
SUBJECT TO CLASSIFICATION

AT THEATRES APRIL 7TH

IN THIS SUPPLEMENT

From muscle to metal and mind to circuitry
The potential of labour and why we did this issue
by Ahmer Qadeer
and David Austin

page **23**

The changing face of labour
Larry Kent of the *Gazette* Typesetters speaks on modern
technology taking away jobs.
Interview by David Austin

24/25

North Bay
A personal account of the 1994 Ontario Northlands Railway
lockout of railway workers.
by Paula DuPuis

24/25

Beauty's or the beast
Beauty's restaurant in Montréal opposes unionisation
by Peter Graefe

26

Celebrating the working class
Vince Pietropaulo photographs the lives of working people.
Interview by Raphael Iacovino

27/28

More McGrease than they bargained for
McDonald's employees fight to create a union.
by Anup Grewal

28/35

Too soon the sunset
Grenada: 1979-1983 challenging our concept of democracy
by Melanie Newton

30/31

Diego Riviera
Mexican artist explores the role of public art portraying the
lives of workers.
by Chris Graves

32

Marty Glaberman
The role of the working class in social change.
Interview by David Austin

33

Canadian Farmworker's Union
From grassroots into the legislature: the changing focus of the
Canadian Farmworker's Union
by Ahmer Qadeer

34

Their own worst enemy?
The direction of North American trade unions
by Robin Perelle

34

OTHER LABOUR STORIES

OUT to fight for human rights
The struggle of Gay and Lesbian Organisation of Bell Enterprises.
by Sarah Marsh

8

Labour's lost love
The labour roots of the New Democratic Party
by Peter Graefe

13

A non-union alternative
A look at labour relations within McGill.
by Jacqueline Reis

37

Marriott packs its bags
Marriott leaves but the staff will stay.
by Jacqueline Reis

38

Worker's there, profits here
A look at the Indonesian worker and Nike shoes
by Nandini Saxena

39

Contributors: Matt Paterson, Anup Grewal, Sarah Marsh,
DJ Ugh, Hugh Holmes, Yoon Sok Cha, Kevin Siu, Derek
Fung, Paula DuPuis, Azim Hussain, Raphael Iacovino,
Idella Sturino, Ryan Fitzgerald, Jacqueline Reis, Laila
Malik, Peter Graefe, Klara Banaszak, Nandini Saxena,
coordinated by Ahmer Qadeer and no help provided
by Bobby Kim.

FROM MUSCLE TO METAL AND MIND TO CIRCUITRY



23
THE MCGILL DAILY
LABOUR
APRIL 6 1995

Comment by David Austin and
Ahmer Qadeer

these conditions workers dictate the terms in which they work. They control the amount of time that they can set aside for the satisfaction of their individual and social needs.

Moreover, Marx pointed out that the contradictions in the capitalist system sow the seeds of its own destruction. It is the capitalist system as a whole, with its tremendous leaps in technological development and its constant overthrow of outdated modes of production, which is most equipped to provide people the means and the leisure time to develop their varied aptitudes and physical faculties to their utmost.

These means in the hands of its operators represent the seeds of a new society. Hence the "revolutionary nature" of an otherwise cruel, inhumane, and profit-driven system.

Marx never drew the conclusion that such a just and equitable system was inevitable. What he did say was "socialism or barbarism." And the barbarism he described is all around us.

Here in Canada we are living in a period in which even the most basic of basic rights and freedoms, most of which were borne out of decades of intense struggle, are not guaranteed. Food, shelter and clothing are the source of intense struggles; so today are Medicare, welfare, unemployment insurance, and old age pensions: nothing is sacred.

In his article "All That Melts Into Air Is Solid" printed in the journal *Race and Class* in 1990, A. Sivanandan outlines what he sees as the changing relations between workers and the means of production — machinery and technology. Whereas previously labour strove to emancipate itself from

capital, "capital is now being emancipated from labour... What is crucial here is not that the productive forces have altered the balance of dependency between capital and labour, but that they have altered it so radically as to allow capital to free itself of labour and yet hold labour captive."

Modern technology becomes increasingly "light weight" and flexible and hence can be moved from city to city, country to country, and continent to continent in search of cheaper labour and greater profits. From India to Haiti to Ireland, factories are set up by North American, Japanese and European companies, in which workers are paid a pittance for long, tedious, and menial work under the most deplorable conditions.

Today more than ever, technology has the capacity to reproduce and improve upon itself by itself. It requires little and frequently no human intervention. This increases the number of unemployed on the streets, lowers the wages of workers, and renders the few low-skilled jobs available more menial, monotonous, and unfulfilling.

The present state of things seems to be a clear indication that it is time to "open themselves out to the larger social issues and to each other will move out, that is, from their particularities to the whole and back again to themselves, enriching both, in an unebbing traffic of ideas, struggles and commitments..." as Sivanandan puts it.

Time for those who are the victims of poverty, sexism, racism, misery and the myriad forms of discrimination and subjugation to act on all fronts — in the workplace, as students at school, in the home, and in the various institutions of this society which fail to meet the needs of its outlined constituents — to radically transform this society which as CLR James once aptly stated is "sinking towards barbarism."

It is to those struggling against this slide towards barbarism that we have dedicated this special issue of the *Daily*. The following pages of our special labour focus delve into just some of the many problems and issues facing today's workforce, from the struggle of young people to create work conditions on their own terms to the possibilities realised during the brief life of the Grenada Revolution.

Technology has always been an integral part of human existence and the ways in which humans relate to each other. From the use of sticks and stones to the first crude human implements, humans have always used tools as a means of coping with their immediate environment and the challenges posed by them.

With time and development, in various parts of the world, at different periods and in varied increments, this crude technology became increasingly complex, not only as a means of coping with the day-to-day challenges of life but also to manipulate, master and control nature for the benefit and improvement of humanity.

But with the birth of industrial capitalism there came a point when muscle was turned to metal and mind to circuitry. Jobs traditionally done by humans could now be done by machines.

Those jobs left for humans involved long, monotonous and dangerous work. This is not to say that prior to industrialisation there existed any type of utopia, but that industrial capitalism turned muscle to metal and mind to circuitry in more than just a literal sense.

The late British historian E.P. Thompson once said that one of the greatest tragedies of modern industrial capitalism is that it denied people their humanity and made them into purely economic beings.

Karl Marx pointed out that improving the human, through time, has increasingly meant improving the lot of a privileged few at the expense of the rest of society.

To Marx, capitalism as a system did not simply represent a break with feudalism and individual private property. For him, one of its major contradictions was that it brought individual wage-labourers together at their place of work where they could unite and organise to overthrow the system that held them in subjugation.

This puts the control of labour back in the hands of its owners, the worker. Under

THE CHANGING FACE OF

An Interview with Larry Kent:

The recent strike and subsequent lockout of *Gazette* typesetters exposed a fact that is becoming all too clear. Modern technology, in the hands of those driven solely by profit, is increasingly encroaching upon jobs previously designated for workers. What does all this mean for workers today?

Last year's precedent setting labour dispute at the *Gazette* parallels the recent Canadian National Railway strike. Both exemplify how the adverse application of technology renders various kinds of labour — both skilled and unskilled — superfluous.

The *Daily* interviewed Larry Kent, former Chairman of the *Gazette* Compositum Chapel of Typesetters, on the developments at the *Gazette* in 1994.

Daily: Maybe we should start by getting some background information on how this whole affair started.

Larry Kent: Basically an agreement was made. They [the *Gazette*] wanted to go ahead with technology and we said that we would give them the right to go ahead with technology if they guaranteed our jobs. They did. They signed a contract.

This was what year?

We had two lifetime guarantees each with a date... Those two agreements guaranteed that we would have a job until the termination of our contract and that we would have our salaries guaranteed. And this gave them an opportunity to go ahead with technology. What they then did was that the minute they had technology in place they said "Ah-Ah, we don't believe in this anymore. We were joking, we were kidding. We don't want you." We had no more power because we gave up our jurisdiction so we went to court with it [the case]. And in the courts they [the *Gazette*] said all they needed was the ability to transfer these guys, we'll still guarantee them their jobs. He [the judge] agreed with them, he gave them their contract and soon as they had that they said we don't need you. So they've been dishonest all the time.

This may sound like a silly question but, from a legal point of view, how is it that they were able to get away with that?

Because the judge agreed with them. I don't understand how he did and what he did. The *Gazette* managed to convince the judge that they were losing money.

Is there any sort of appeal that can be made?

It's very difficult because once the labour board makes its decision there is no appeal. There's not much we can do.

So what has happened to workers like yourself?

What has happened is that they gave us a package and fifty odd people took it. Ten people didn't take it. Those ten people are getting paid until the end of the contract and after that they [the *Gazette*] can lock them out for ever. And those people think that the *Gazette* is going to allow them back to work which they are not going to do.

The last time we spoke you talked about some of the legal implications of this case,

not only for the *Gazette* workers but for the whole of North America.

Only the legal implications but I think the whole implication is very clear. The whole point is that they keep saying that "if you keep giving us concessions we'll give you guarantees. We've got to bring in technology to remain competitive". But the point is that when unions say "yes O.K. we understand that" the departments... renege and say "now that I've got the technology I don't need you so get the hell out of here." And I think the implications are there, that that's what's going to happen—that the system is completely untrustworthy.

Because basically when you get a guy like [inaudible] and [Conrad] Black, if those guys say something to the judge he's going to listen to them.

These are the big guys in the country. So the legal system seems to be working for them even though it [the labour court's decision] was against what had been written. I think the implications are clear: that unions cannot trust companies. The legal implications are clear that even if you sign a contract with the wording very explicit, it doesn't mean anything. All the company is going to say is that "when we wrote that we were in good shape now we're not in good shape anymore, we're going to go under. And then the judge will overrule it. It's just nonsense. And now the other implications are what are other unions going to do? I don't think they are going to sign anymore of these contracts.

Again the last time we spoke you mentioned that the complete disregard for the rights of worker when it comes to the implementation of modern technology. It goes completely against the promise of the fifties and sixties which said that technology was going to mean shorter hours at work and allow for more leisure time. Could you elaborate that point?

Absolutely. If you look at what is happening, and this is happening south of the border, the average guy who hasn't got a steady job, working under contract, probably doing thirty hours with one company which is not paying him enough so he has to do another thirty hours with another company. So to make a living you've got a family working sixty hours each and then they turn around and ask why you haven't got any

family values. If you got to have two people in the house working a hundred and twenty hours, when do you have time for kids. And the other thing that has happened, I think, with technology is that now the government can go back to piece work. They don't need the workers in the factory and I think it puts people really in a bind because as they say you can sit at home and do the work by modem. That means that you have to buy the equipment. They don't have any expenditure for the equipment. You don't have anything to protect you. How do you get unionized when your sitting [at home] by yourself.

So what we are seeing is a complete reversal of labour history.

What are the implication of the labour courts decision for the newspaper industry itself, especially concerning the way stories will be covered in the future?

I'll start with t.v. When they started cutting back on the CBC, what happened was that they cut back on local news reporters so the managers could keep jobs. That was the heart of people's communities. And now with chains like Southam and Thompson, they are going to go for what's happening to USA To-

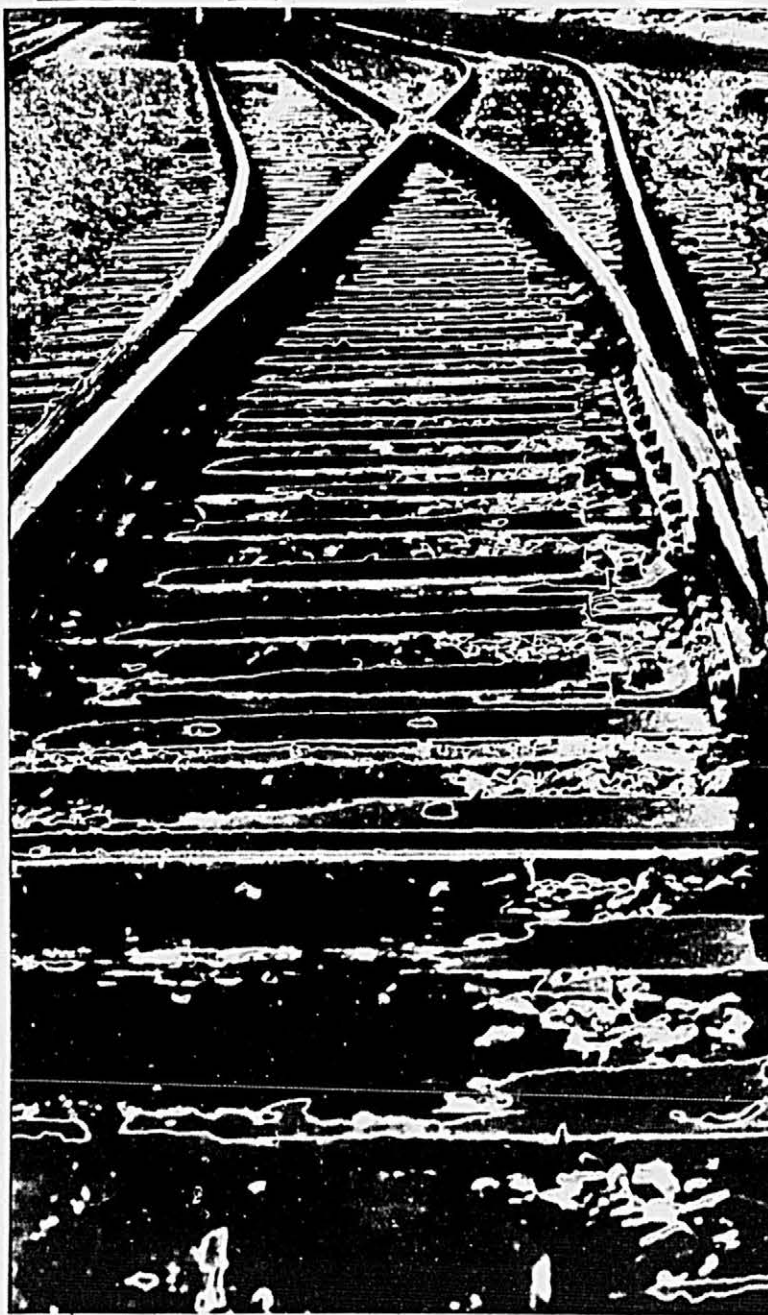
day:: ninety per cent of if it [the news] is going to be from one central outlet, very little local news, and more of it will be done, let's say in Toronto in Canada, or New York or Atlanta in the United States. So you have very little local news reporting,—you'll have a paper that's really homogenised for the whole country.

Given everything that has happened, obviously it is not technology that is responsible for all of these problems but the companies and the government that are implementing it and their complete lack of respect that they have for their workers.

Technology is terrific. It takes out the drudgery of work. And if you look at what the promise was of the fifties and sixties, the promise was that we would be working shorter hours, that the mundaneness of the work would go and it [technology] would allow much more creativity as a result of technology. But what has happened is that as soon as technology came in, instead of going down to say a

LIFE IN A

by Paula Dupuis



Daily photo by Cameron Booth

When the provincially-owned Ontario Northland Railway company locked out 250 repair shop employees at midnight on Sunday, November 27, 1994, I knew that months of uncertainty and hardship were to come.

My father Charlie, a pipe-fitter with thirty-three years of service to the company, was one of the workers who was locked out that night after having worked with no contract since June 30.

For me, it was about more than just the cancellation of the strangely popular Polar Bear Express. It was about a long battle over pensions, benefits, contract duration, and wages.

A holiday spent picketing

A month later when I returned home for Christmas, the contract dispute hadn't been settled. I knew that there would be no "holiday" in my house.

But, despite what many people may think, my dad and his fellow employees showed me that being locked out or on strike doesn't have to mean constant misery.

The workers were very active in their campaign against the lock-out. Whenever I could, I bundled up (remember, it's minus thirty outside!) and joined them at their designated picket station.

Dad's "picket uniform," which consisted of a blue Ski-Doo suit and a matching balaclava,

LABOUR by Dave Austin

Former chairman of the Gazette Composium Chapel of Typesetters

thirty or even twenty hour[work] week they immediately went to less people and more hours.

And their getting the labour more cheaply.
More cheaply.

So what we are seeing is less workers, working longer hours, for less pay.

Yes absolutely because now they have the opportunity once again as we saw in the thirties to say "you don't want the job, I've got people [who would be happy to work in your place].

And we still find, at least in relative terms, more people unemployed.

Absolutely and now of course the other thing about it is that the whole point of what happened in the thirties was that there was a need for social assistance. With the depression people saw that they needed it, especially with the implementation of modern technology [which in turn put more people out of work]. And when people need it the most they cut

them out because the bigshots don't want to pay their share of the taxes. [But] they expect the person whose working for only \$20,000 a year, which is below the poverty line, to pay taxes. He's paying 30 per cent taxes which is absurd. The guy making a million dollars doesn't pay taxes and the person living below the poverty line is paying a third of their salary on taxes. I'm lucky because I'm 55 and I've managed to get some saving ahead. I got in during the good times. So I can just sort of sneak through. But I think the younger guys are going to have a really tough time. Certainly their standard of living has dropped—they're going to have a very hard time finding work, and if they do find work it's going to be menial. And you'll get three months work and you won't get any work and then you'll get three months you know. It will be sporadic.

The skill that they have has become obsolete?

Well the skills they've obtained are O.K. but now with technology

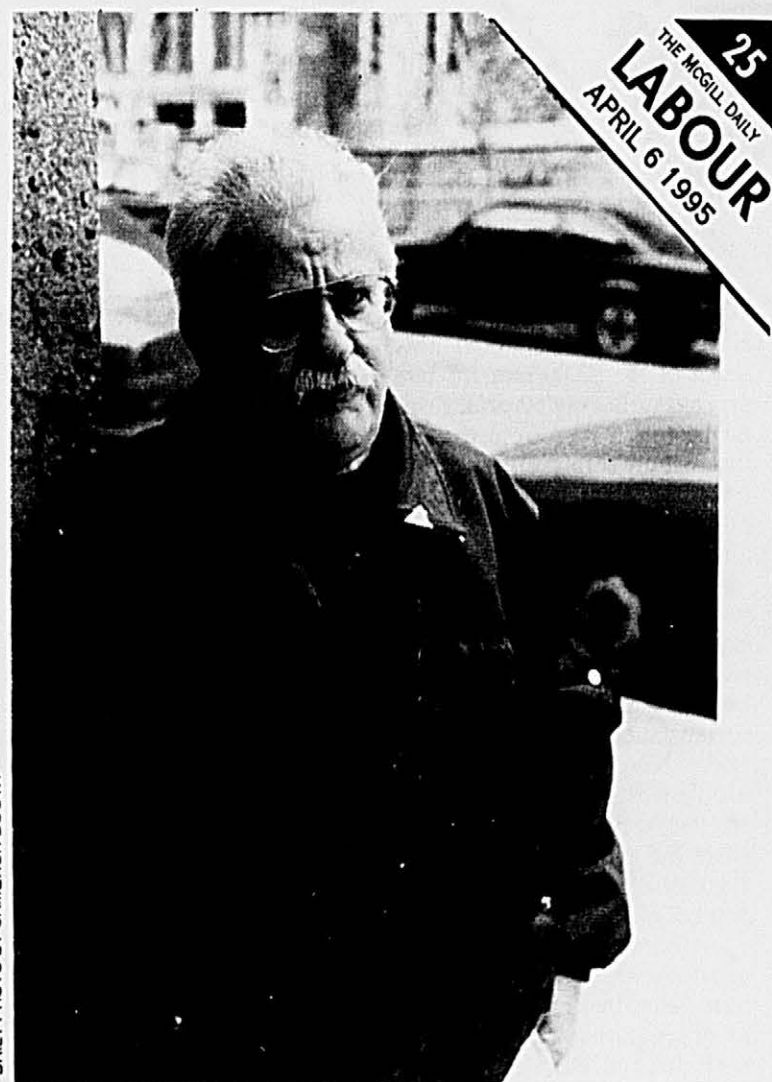
everyone can do it.

So things are looking pretty grim?

Yes and now they are trying to take away unemployment insurance, they are trying to take away medicare, and they are also taking away the eight hour work day in a very subtle way. That is you are not paid enough money by one company to live. They give you a forty hour work week but they'll pay you three hundred dollars a week. So they have to work two jobs just to make a living wage.

Is there anything positive that can be taken from all of this?

Remember out of the industrial revolution a lot developed and I think, looking at world, certain things change and when they do change they change rapidly. So, though I don't have all the answers, I think that people have to fight and struggle to change things and people are going to have to fight and struggle with the enemy.



DAILY PHOTO BY CAMERON BOOTH

"The point is that when unions say "yes O.K. we understand that" the departments ...renege and say "now that I've got the technology I don't need you get the hell out of here."

LOCK-OUT

North Bay workers fight the railway company

earned him one of many on-site visits by the city police. They told him they had received complaints about his supposedly menacing appearance.

Besides modelling the latest fashion for North Bay's finest, the workers did many things to make themselves heard. They made effigies of the company president, put on satirical skits for the police surveillance cameras, and produced a daily newsletter, complete with incisive editorial cartoons.

Dad, at fifty-three, was the oldest of his "cell" (housed in an ice-fishing shack), and he clearly relished his role as trainer of the younger guys.

For example, he proudly showed them the most diplomatic yet effective way of turning away a truckload of supplies, or how to maximize and extend the legal time limit for holding up cars carrying scab workers.

I was astounded from watching this veritable master, always the embodiment of composure, even in the face of hostile non-union employees.

Things weren't always fun and games, however. In fact, sometimes things were downright dirty and upsetting.

One day I was denied entry into the company credit union when I went to withdraw some money to pay for my McGill tuition.

Apparently some of the women who worked in the office were claiming that they had been harassed by picketing workers and, because they were afraid, nobody was being allowed into the building except to work.

This did not make complete sense because not only was I going to get my money, but also this was a publicly-owned building in which I had worked for four consecutive summers.

I eventually had to wait for the police to arrive before being escorted in and out of the credit union, just like a common criminal. As for the harassment accusations, they were unfounded. While the workers did hassle the male management brass, they would never hassle women in what they saw as a fight primarily between men.

If anything, I found that I was treated with far more respect by these guys than I ever was when I worked as a replacement secretary for management.

What I found particularly disgusting was the willingness of management and security to believe the implications that the workers were sexually harassing the women in a verbal manner despite the lack of evidence. To me, this is a fine example of the persistent stereotype that all working class men are disgusting and depraved beasts.

As the situation worsened,

some workers and their families began picketing the homes of company managers.

Although some local people (who were all receiving their regular paycheques, of course) condemned this practice, I maintain that it was ultimately effective in reminding management that for the families of locked-out workers, troubles do not end at five p.m.

One night about fifteen of us were picketing the home of the company president when four police cars arrived and told us that a paddywagon was coming and that we had better leave.

But we continued to quietly pace up and down the sidewalk. Knowing that they had no grounds on which to lay charges, the Canadian Auto Workers (CAW) representative challenged the police to take us in.

Every move we made was first approved by the CAW legal advisor in Toronto, because, while it's okay for managers to knock down picketing men with their cars, workers can't do anything.

Women get involved

Women were becoming increasingly important to the lock-out. Even before Christmas, workers' wives had set up a food bank and soup kitchen, and orchestrated a successful toy drive.

In February, I went home again

to find my father listless, pessimistic, and hopelessly hooked on O.J. and those really cheap cooking shows on The Learning Channel.

On the other hand, my mother, a mild mannered insurance broker by day, had gone totally red in my short absence. Every day, she was fielding calls from the Ontario media who wanted to know about the rally she and another worker's wife were organizing in support of the lock-out.

When the big day arrived, three hundred people from as far away as Cochrane, Ontario (destination of the Polar Bear Express) came to demonstrate their solidarity with the workers.

Only a few days later, talks resumed, and this time we were hopeful. Soon, it was leaked that the union had in fact finally succeeded in maintaining the contractual job security which had been threatened. For those who may ask why these workers should get job security when nobody else has any, let me give you a quick lesson on working class ethics.

To passively allow the company to remove something for which you or someone else has walked the picket line is to show utter disrespect and even contempt for yourself and your brothers, whether past or present.

When a final settlement was reached and ratified by about sev-

enty per cent of workers we were relieved.

But sense of bitterness prevails, especially over the gradual disintegration of relations between management at all levels and workers.

I think what I'll always remember about the lock-out of 1994-95 is that it marked the first time I'd ever acutely felt that my own kind was being screwed over.

In my capacities as family member, friend, student, and employee, I'd almost always felt acceptance and even respect from others. But as the daughter of a shopcraft worker, I was suddenly branded as one of the ignorant and the filthy.

Maybe my father doesn't wear a suit to work, and maybe he isn't finding a cure for cancer, but even when times have been tough he, with a lot of help from my mother, has been a good parent and provider.

When he goes to work in the morning, I can feel proud that he is not going off to earn his living by walking over someone else. That's hardly the hallmark of an ignorant and filthy person.

To me, it's also a standard by which to measure my own work, and one which, if I follow it, will mean that I will never have to feel guilty about wanting to "rise above my station in life."

BEAUTY'S OR THE BEAST?

by Peter Graefe

Have you ever wondered how much of the \$3.00 cost for two pancakes at Beauty's is profit? You might get an idea from the fact that Beauty's recently spent an estimated \$5,000 to \$10,000 just to prevent the employees from unionising.

"There are many factors that went into the reasons we unionised," says Eric Hébert, the chief player in the drive to organise the trendy Plateau diner. "A lot of the circumstances at work were pretty yucky. Needless to say, a lot of people started being frustrated, and they'd be frustrated for a few years. But generally when you're a group of sixteen people, you don't think it's likely to unionise."

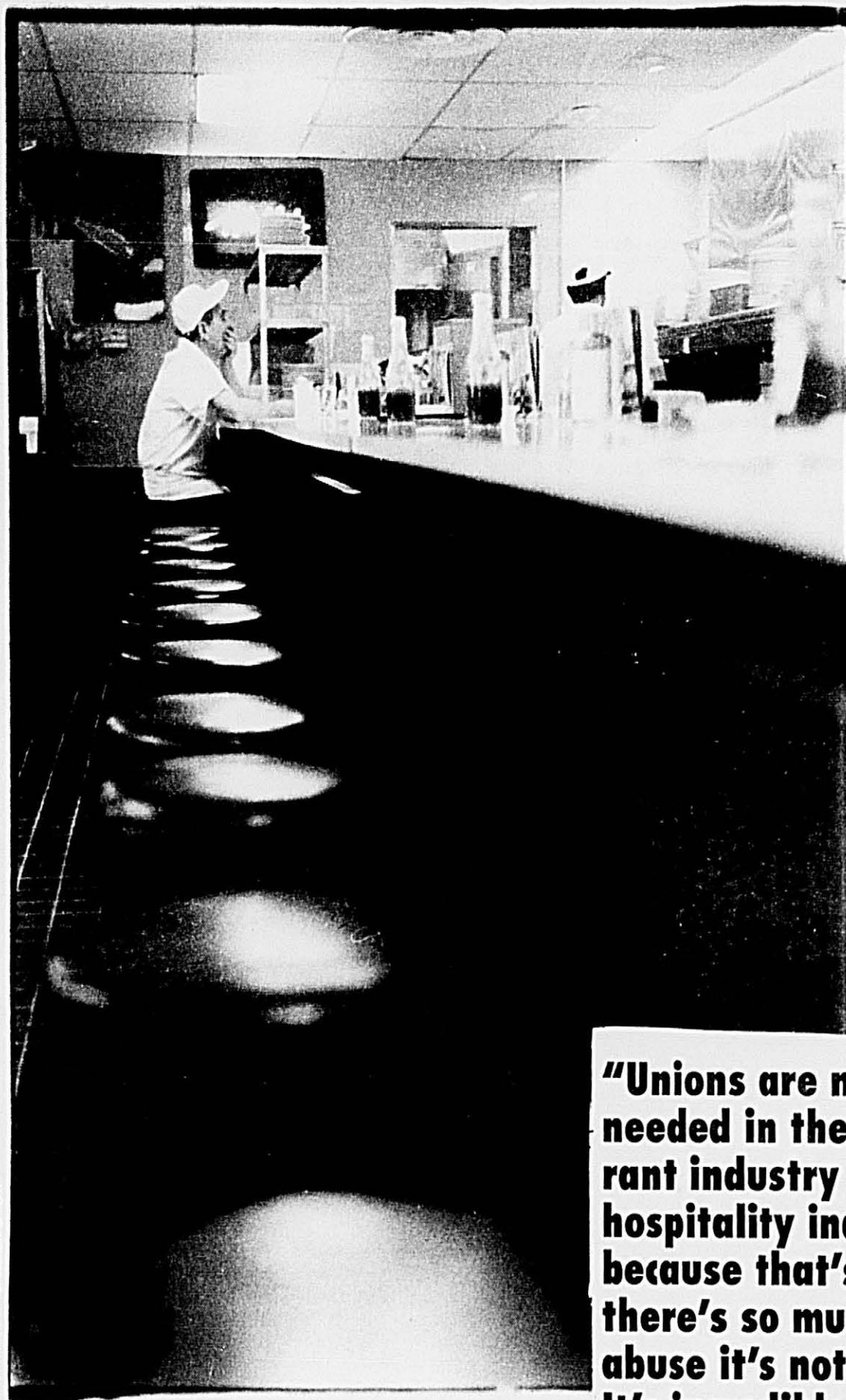
Hébert, a second year theology student at Concordia, was encouraged to look into the possibility of organising by Secretary of the Federal NDP in Québec, Peter Julian, who was working with a union at the time. This led Hébert to the United Steel Workers of America (USWA), better known in Québec as les Métallos.

With support from the union, Hébert went about signing up his co-workers. Québec labour law will certify a union in a workplace when over fifty percent of employees sign union cards and pay a nominal \$2.00 fee.

"Most people I talked to were very interested but afraid to sign. A lot of them were afraid that if their signature was found out that they'd be fired. It was also very difficult to find out who to speak to so that it didn't get back to the owners," Hébert notes. These fears were dealt with by signing up the employees quickly and filing the required papers with the labour board. Once the papers were filed, Beauty's could no longer intimidate employees or fire them without extensive governmental scrutiny.

Beauty's however was not prepared to let its employees unionise without first putting up a fight. The owners contested the union submission on two grounds. Firstly, they claimed the union filed the petition under the wrong name, using "Déjeuner Chez Beauty's Restaurant" rather than the correct "Beauty's Restaurant Inc." The owners also argued that the employees in fact consisted of two units, namely the kitchen staff and the floor staff, and that each should be unionised separately. They also excluded Hébert from both units, in an attempt to throw at least one of the units below the fifty percent threshold.

While the labour board rejected both of these objections, the hearings bought the owners three weeks time. In that time, one of the union supporters mysteriously disappeared, not to be seen since. With the loss of one supporter, the union suddenly fell from having a majority of employees signed up to only having fifty percent. In such a case, Québec labour law stipulates that the issue be decided by a certification vote. On this note, Hébert



DAILY PHOTO BY CAMERON B. JOY

BEAUTY'S RESTAURANT

suggests to anyone trying to unionise "to at least have a couple of extra people as a buffer" simply to avoid a campaign and the related scare tactics.

"Without actually saying that they [Beauty's] would close down, it certainly came up frequently that they would close down," says Hébert. The example of the unionised Brown Derby restaurant, which closed and re-opened non-unionised under the same name but with new owners, was frequently invoked. "It was incredible the fearmongering. That put a lot of pressure, and a couple of people started to waver in their support. Try what we may, it was very difficult to firm those people up."

"We made a flyer and we

passed that out. The day before the publication deadline, every employee received a letter from the owners, which was their way of campaigning saying 'what can a union promise you?' Of course, a union is only as good as the people who form it. The employees are the people who make the decisions, not the union. It's not a top-down structure. Complete fearmongering, it was just horrible."

The owner's opposition, including reminders that employees do not get paid during strikes, seemed overblown for Hébert. "Naturally, we weren't interested in striking; there was no talk about that. We wanted to make some points, we wanted to have a collective agreement whereby we

"Unions are most needed in the restaurant industry and the hospitality industry because that's where there's so much abuse it's not funny. It's incredible how little respect people in restaurants get."

could argue with the owners. The fearmongering was horrible, and it turns out that we came up short on election day."

The following day at work, the owners went to the back and congratulated certain members of staff for their "hard work."

The owners also set up a meeting with a "consultant" where all employees were invited to give suggestions, in the absence of the owners, on how to make Beauty's a better place to work. The union had forewarned Hébert of such meetings where the "consultant"

identifies the most vocal opponents. The owners can then get rid of these employees, figuring them to be the union firebrands.

In order to circumvent this process, Hébert got his co-workers to submit their grievances to him. He then compiled them on a piece of paper and submitted them anonymously. However, the month that followed did not prove to be fruitful in terms of change.

Hébert no longer works at Beauty's. Having been in the media during the campaign, there was no question of his involvement with the union and the owners were evidently trying to force him out. "It was very, very difficult to work there. The owners were taking temper tantrums in the middle of the restaurant when it was very busy."

While the drive to unionise Beauty's failed, Hébert is at least pleased that the owners got the message. In terms of what can be done to improve the chances of successful unionisation, Hébert does not feel that legal changes are of much use to deal with tactics such as fearmongering. "I think the best possible thing that the Labour Board could ever do is promote education. I don't think there's enough people out there who realize what their rights are in terms of unionising. If people knew their rights, I think there'd be more people prone to unionising and organising."

In looking to the future, Hébert is optimistic about the chances of unions in the hospitality sector. "Unions are most needed

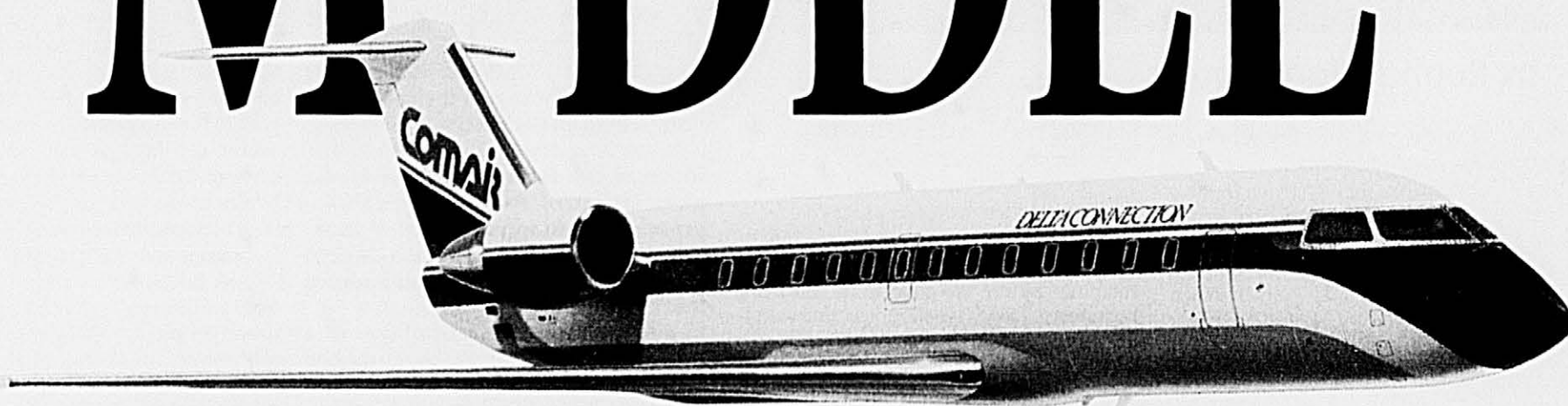
in the restaurant industry and the hospitality industry because that's where there's so much abuse it's not funny. It's incredible how little respect people in restaurants get. It also creates a mentality within the industry that this is what it's like in the restaurant industry. People don't feel that they can do anything about it. Things need to change in the

restaurant sector."

"People are organising more and more in restaurants. A good example is Mike's, Giorgio, smaller restaurants too, and with a great deal of success. Certainly there are cases like Beauty's where things don't work out, but you've got to take your successes with your losses."

"It might be difficult to get started, but once people know that it's possible, it's a fairly simple process. Unions are always very receptive. Getting started is the only dangerous part."

NO MIDDLE



SEATS!

Plus

- Manufactured by Canadair, member of the Bombardier Aerospace Group
- Plenty of leg room
- Lots of overhead storage
- Inflight service provided by a courteous COMAIR flight attendant
- Easy-on, easy-off boarding with plane-side baggage check
- Cruising speed of 530 MPH
- A cruising altitude of 41,000 feet
- A rating as the world's quietest commercial jet airliner
- Delta SkyMiles for each COMAIR flight

COMAIR serves Montreal with three daily, round trip flights to the COMAIR/Delta Cincinnati hub where you can make easy connections to over 300 cities in 34 countries served by Delta Air Lines. Plus, the COMAIR Jet is a more pleasurable way to fly for business or leisure.

For information or reservations, see your Travel Professional or call COMAIR, the Delta Connection at
1-800-354-9822.

COMAIR®
Delta Connection®

COMAIR Delta Connection flights operate with Delta flight numbers DL3000-3999. COMAIR Delta Connection Jet flights operate with Delta flight numbers DL3700-3999.

CELEBRATING THE WORKING

An interview with photographer Vince Pietropaulo

APPLE PICKER (1987)



by Raphael Iacovino

Daily: Why do you choose working people as your subjects?

Vince Pietropaulo: I think that one chooses subjects based on one's experiences in life, one's influences and, one's culture. Basically I come from a working-class culture, an immigrant working-class culture. When I started photography I started with my own community, which was an immigrant and working-class community. This was in the Toronto area.

Looking back I realised that there aren't that many pictures of working people that we see in the mainstream media. If you go to an art gallery, often you'll find that there's lots of pictures of things and lots of paintings and so on, but not that many of actually showing people working.

You've done work on Italian immigrant workers, nurses, and migrant labourers. What were your intentions with such subjects? Was there anything that captured you?

Well I'm always interested in trying to tell a story with pictures.—stories that haven't been told before, that haven't been told in a certain way. I want to be able to reveal certain things about these people. When I photograph the immigrants or the working-class people for example, I always try to photograph from a position of respect. Why do I photograph them? I feel like them, in a sense. I want to tell their story, their story isn't told that often.

You have travelled to Montserrat, Mexico, and Jamaica to do a follow-up on the migrant labourers. Why was it necessary to depict them in their own environment as well?

What was really interesting was the impact that these workers have in their families, among their own communities in Mexico, in Jamaica, or a number of the smaller Caribbean countries. So I thought it would be a good idea to travel to those countries and photograph the very same individuals that I photographed in Canada. I photographed them this time with their families, with their children.

Did anything strike you in particular?

I realised a number of things. First of all the people who come up north to work, they feel very lucky and the people who don't

come up here for whatever reason, they feel that they're a little bit unlucky because numbers are limited, and that they don't have the opportunity to work.

The people who come up north feel that they've seen the world, that they've travelled. They come back with cash, lots of gifts, stories to tell. All of a sudden, some of them feel a little too good to do the work back home. They have slightly higher standards of living as a result of their being able to work in Canada. They have some cash, they're able to buy certain products, in fact they buy a lot of things in Canada which they bring back home. In order to maintain that slightly higher standard of living, they find that they have to come back north next year.

So I'm interested in the idea that migration perpetuates migration. Once you leave a place, can you really go back to it? You change, the places change in your absence.

Vince Pietropaulo is a Toronto-based photographer. He has worked with many working people. His exhibitions include work on Italian immigrant labourers.

Harvest Pilgrims is perhaps his most well-known exhibition. It was shown at the Toronto Harbourfront and includes photos of Mexican and Caribbean workers in their native countries. The *Daily* recently had the opportunity to interview him in Toronto.

People are always talking about going back, but they can't go back in time. When they left the place, they not only left geographically but also left a certain time. So when they go back, they're a little different, the families change somewhat. That's one big change.

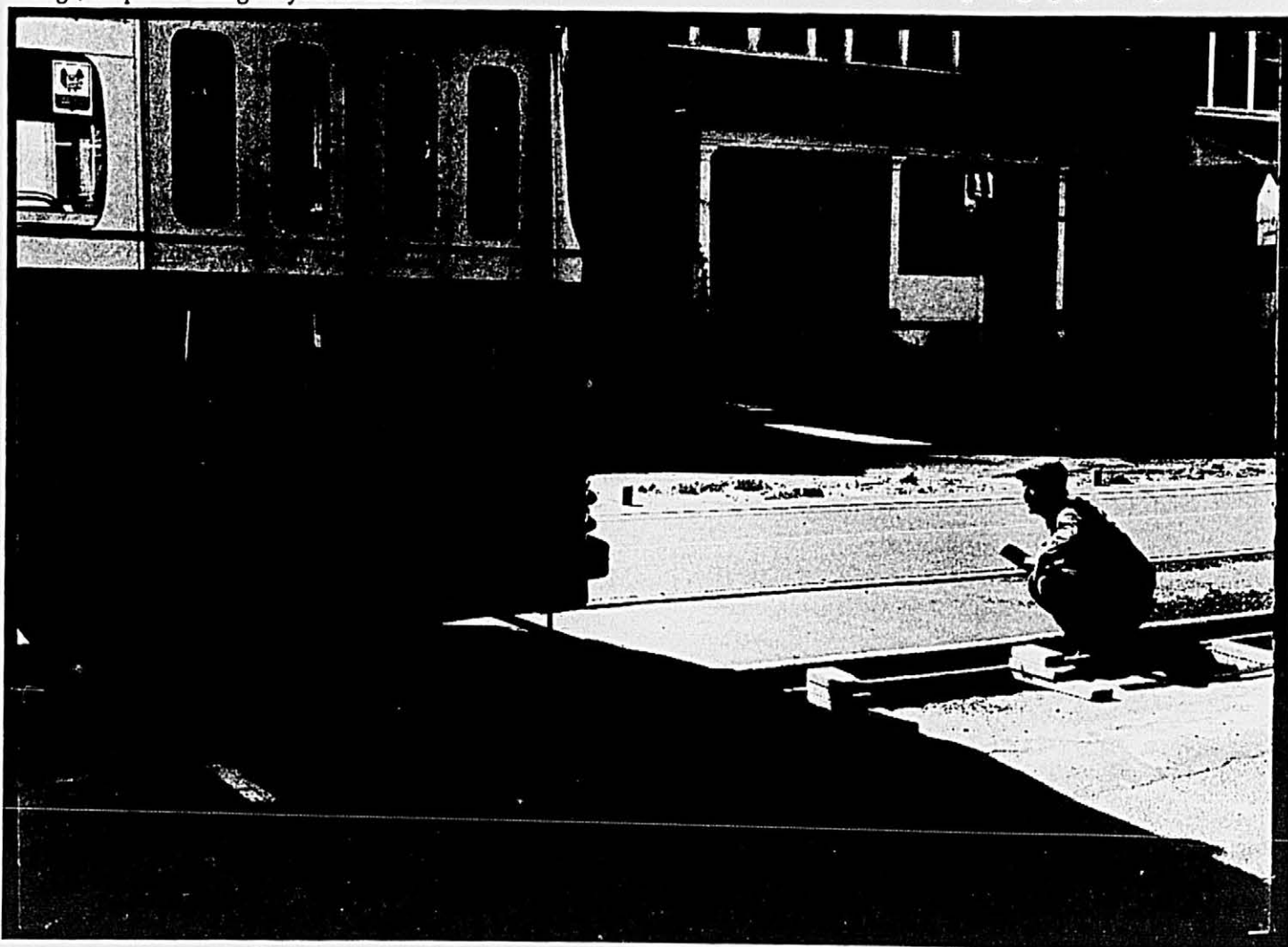
The other big impact is that they make a lot of changes to their houses, which other people can't do as much because they don't have as much money. In the end they're compelled to go back north.

Much of the art today seems to explore issues of self-identity, self-expression, looking in instead of looking out. In a way this is its political statement. What do you think about that?

In a sense, all things are political in a very broad sense. Every time you make a choice about something, you are in effect making a choice that has a political impact. Much of the art produced today is really about self-reflection and self-identity, and the art that is not, deals with social issues outside of the self. I'm looking inward by looking outside, by looking into society. I can't divorce it. Getting political is not something awful, and wrong and bad.

What role should an artist have with regards to a political movement? Should his or her work actually service the movement? What role do you, as an artist, have in a labour movement?

I think it's important for an artist to look at the world around him, and to go beyond the belly button, and beyond the self-portraits and those kinds of things. The world around you contains beautiful things and not so beautiful things. If you can be valuable through art in terms of changing certain things or trying to confirm certain things, then I think that's what you should be doing. If someone calls that political, then so be it. I think in the end, you can't divorce art from politics totally. Even when people say this is totally non-political, what they really mean is that they're shutting themselves off. If you're living in society, you're making certain choices. And that in the end is what being political is about, it's making choices. When you have to make a choice, you really have to think why you're choosing this over that. People express through different things. I express it through my art, because photography deals with visual depiction and has great documentary value. I think photography is very useful in the



WORKER AND STREETCAR (1973)

G CLASS Pietropaulo

as made his career photographing
immigrants, nurses and migrant

on. It was first shown in 1987 at
Caribbean farmworkers in Canada and
community to speak with him at his home

labour movement. I do a lot of work in the
labour movement in terms of recording the
culture of work and workers. You ask some-
one what does culture mean and they'll say
something like ballet or symphony orches-
tra, and that is culture. But culture is also
going to Canadian Tire and spending an
afternoon there, or watching a hockey game.
There's also the culture of the shop floor, of
the construction site, of the logging camp,
the fishing village. Culture is a lifestyle, a
way of life.

**Much of the middle-class interpreta-
tions of your work are ones which
centre around sentiments of pity or
sympathy rather than your goal of
depicting a "celebration of a way of
life". How do you react to that?**

I think people see in pictures whatever
they want to see. They use pictures as a
way of affirming their own expectations or
their own projections. Middle-class people
tend to look at working-class people in that
respect. They tend to be patronizing. They
look but they don't really see. That's the
nature of the beast in terms of photogra-
phy. If you give the same picture to three
different people, they'll give you three dif-
ferent descriptions.

NURSES (1988)



Everybody sees their own truths. I myself
try and celebrate the working class, I try to
show them through a position of strength,
of pride, of respect. I think as a photogra-
pher it's very important for me to respect
the people in front of me. Whenever, some-
one allows me to point my camera at them,
it's a privilege. They're allowing me a
very special, unique opportunity.
When they see that you respect them, they
trust you enough to give you an image.
You like that image, but that image has
come about as the result of a collaboration
between you who is photographing and
they who are being photographed. The
main thing to remember is respect for hu-
man beings.
There's an old saying that you send out a
photographer to take pictures, and they'll

return with pictures of themselves. You
end up photographing in your own way,
and what you feel about them is reflected
in the picture. When the chemistry is lack-
ing, the picture might be technically strong
in terms of composition and tone, but the
expression is not there.

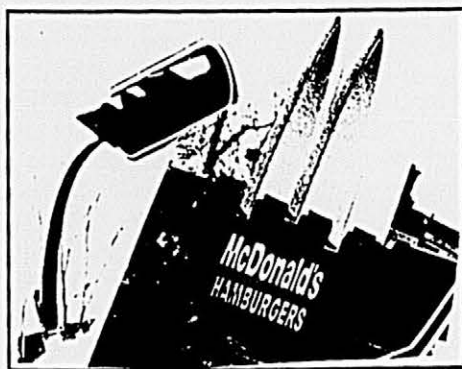
**Many people say that in Europe the
working class is much more visual
in terms of movies, etc. Whereas in
North America it's more subdued
and that their only cultural outlet is
television. Would you agree that in
North America there's a lot less
exposure of working-class culture?**
I think you don't see working-class culture
depicted in North American outlets. Given
that most people in society either have a

**"I do a lot of work in the
labour movement in terms
of recording the culture of
work and workers. You ask
someone what does cul-
ture mean and they'll say
something like ballet or
symphony orchestra, and
that is culture. But culture
is also going to Canadian
Tire and spending an after-
noon there, or watching a
hockey game."**

**-Vince
Pietropaulo**

working-class identity or very strong links
to the working class, they spend their lives
working or looking for work or hating work.
Yet the idea of work itself as a cultural
element isn't really expressed.
I think that what is important is to look at
who the source of your information is. Let's
look at the history of photography. In the
1920's, in New York, Louis Heine photo-
graphed working people. He photographed
the immigrants at Ellis Island, he photo-
graphed child labour and later on he
photographed the building of the Empire
State Building—not the actual building per
say but the workers. He called that project
"Men at Work". But those pictures were not
in those days seen to be as important art
works—they were kind of just records. Now,
fifty years later they are important art works.

MORE MCGREASE THAN THEY BARGAINED FOR Unionisation bid fails at McDonald's



By Anup Grewal

Digging around McDonald's restaurants
in search of the greasiest burger, you would
never suspect anything was amiss—that
is, until you stumble upon a story about a
battle to unionise being waged in
McDonald's restaurants from Longueuil,
Québec to Orangeville, Ontario.

You soon realise that the tale is about
more than just a bunch of headstrong teen-
agers taking on a well-established corpo-
ration like McDonald's and losing.

Instead, it reveals not only the state of
student employment in the exploitative
fast food industry, but also the vulnerabil-
ity of unions trying to organise non-tradi-

tional sectors and battling against the large
sums of money that anti-union corpora-
tions have at their disposal.

More than just a McJob

Everywhere, the faces of young people
are seen behind the counters at fast food
restaurants, clothing stores and grocery
marts. The common perception is that these
teenagers are out for temporary jobs so
that they can pay for the trendy clothing
and nights-out-on-the-town that their par-
ents aren't willing to pay for.

But this image is being contested by
many of the young people in the workforce.
They assert that they need their jobs and
are no longer willing to put up with poor
treatment and low wages because, these
days, employment is more than just a se-
ries of temporary stints.

In 1993, 17 year old Sarah Inglis was
one of many teenage employees at the
Orangeville McDonald's, working hard to
earn much-needed money when she de-
cided that she had seen enough.

Inglis begins her story by pointing out
that the employees at the McDonald's are
"kids who want to go to school and have to
pay tuitions. These are kids who work to

pitch into the family pot because their par-
ents don't make enough."

She says that jobs at fast food restau-
rants are important for young people be-
cause, "if you look at the state of the
economy, these are the only jobs available
for teenagers in Canada."

Under the recently hired new manager,
Cam Ballantyne, the formerly relaxed work-
ing atmosphere at the restaurant where Inglis
worked changed dramatically. Inglis remem-
bers that "day-staff hours were being short-
ened, there were unjust firings or threats of
firings, there was no job security, we were
yelled at and we just weren't being treated
with dignity or respect."

For anyone working at a McDonald's
chain, the situation Inglis describes is prob-
ably not surprising. It seems to be the man-
ner in which the company generally treats
a non-unionised, largely teenaged work
force which they feel can easily be replaced
by new recruits.

Far from Orangeville, the employees at
Longueuil were suffering similar conditions.
Tony Falato, the organiser from the United
Food and Commercial Workers Union
(UFCW) who helped with the battle at
Longueuil, recalls the example of two em-

ployees who were burned by a fryer. The
owner convinced both of them not to seek
compensation for the injuries.

The employees who were behind the
union drive at Longueuil refused to be inter-
viewed by the *Daily*, for fear of being fired.
This fear is very real despite Québec labour
laws that give confidentiality and immu-
nity to workers who attempt to unionise in
any company.

Just recently, Chantale Pelletier, an
employee at a McDonald's in North Bay,
Ontario, was fired because she wore too
much make-up. Pelletier was quoted in the
Gazette as saying, "I am very upset by the
fact that I got terminated because of my
appearance, when it had nothing to do
with my job performance."

Unresponsive Unions

At the Orangeville franchise, Inglis
decided to do something about the unfair
treatment. She called up several organised
unions between January and August, but
she claims that they all gave her the run-
around. "They all asked how old I was and
were unresponsive" she explains.

continued on page 35

Grenada 1979-83: The revolution Too soon

"In the early years of the revolution, maybe 1979, 1980, there was mass participation... But after 1981 people's participation became a little less. The reason I would give for that was US propaganda." — Byron Cameron, former member of the People's Revolutionary Army

by
Melanie Newton

Early in the morning of October 25, 1983, 2,000 American troops invaded the Caribbean island of Grenada, bringing this century's first and only socialist revolution in an English-speaking country to an end.

By week's end 7,000 American soldiers, supported by 800 regional Caribbean forces, had taken control of the island of 110,000 people. All of the members of the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) who had not already fled the country were immediately arrested and tried for the murders of the Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and several members of his Central Committee.

The American media has held up the death of the Grenada Revolution as a victory for democracy. But a closer inspection of the Revolution's history paints a picture that is not so simple. If the Grenadian Revolution was so "undemocratic," then why do so many people still remember it as a bright spot in the history of the Caribbean?

The roots of revolution

To understand how the 1979 Revolution came about and why it failed it is necessary to examine the relationship between the Grenadian working class and government in Grenada in the latter half of this century.

In the 1930's riots swept across the English-speaking Caribbean, as majority black populations reacted to years of colonial exploitation, disfranchisement and poor working conditions.

Grenada was one of the last countries to experience these revolts. Led by Eric Matthew Gairy, thousands of Grenadians took to the streets and rioted in 1951 in the first class uprising in modern Grenada.

"Gairy started off in 1951 as a hero to the people of Grenada. In 1951 Grenada was in a really bad state of colonialism. People would work long hours, almost in a state of slavery. And Gairy was the man who organised the very first trade union in Grenada," said Byron Cameron, a former member of the People's Revolutionary Army, the military during the Revolution.

Gairy's Grenada Manual and Mental Workers Union (GMMWU) changed life for work-

ing people in Grenada. But Gairy's rise to power had more to do with being in the right place at the right time than having a genuine interest in the situation of the people.

What people in Grenada needed was a union; Gairy just happened to have the charisma to pull it off.

"When Gairy realised that he had the power he allowed that power to corrupt him... Any indication of any sort of opposition to that, he began to challenge it, and eventually destroy it," said former member of the New Jewel Movement (NJM, the party that carried out the revolution) Leonard Wharwood.

In spite of the tyranny with which he later ruled, many Grenadians still remembered him fondly, even after he was overthrown in 1979.

But as frustration deepened throughout the 1960s and 70's people were no longer willing to allow Gairy to continue to soar on past glory. As Wharwood puts it, "The more the challenges [he faced] the more brutal he became."

Gairy passed several laws making it impossible to organise unions which could rival the GMMWU, or to organise a strong political opposition openly. His Secret Police force, unaffectionately nicknamed the Mongoose Gang, harassed and killed grassroots political organisers, and was particularly harsh on the student movement.

Gairy was not politically capable of building an alternative to British colonialism. He was also completely out of touch with the meaning of the Black Power struggle, and incapable of meeting the challenges posed to him by students, farmers, intellectuals, and dissatisfied professionals.

The rise of New Jewel

It is impossible to understand any political situation in the Caribbean in the 1970s, including the rise of the NJM, without understanding the enormous impact that the Black Power movement had on Caribbean intellectuals studying in Britain, the United States and Canada.

When these intellectuals — like Maurice Bishop and Phyllis

and Bernard Coard — returned to the Caribbean, they began to demand real political and economic independence. They were not satisfied with the nominal independence which the British government granted as a sop to the Caribbean's nationalist movements.

In this climate the Organisation for Revolutionary Education and Liberation (OREL), the Movement for the Assembly of the People (MAP) and the Joint Endeavour for Welfare, Education and Liberation (JEWEL) came together to form the New Jewel Movement. This was a union of high school student unions, rural farmers and Georgetown workers and professionals. The broad strata from which it drew its membership is an indication of how immensely popular it was.

On March 13 1979, the NJM overthrew the Gairy administration with only one person being killed.

The lessons of the PRG

The short life of the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG), which the NJM formed upon taking power, taught political leaders in the Caribbean and elsewhere two things. First, if there was a social revolution in one island it could be a very short step from there to a revolution throughout the English-speaking Caribbean. Secondly, the US would stop at nothing to snuff such a thing out.

According to Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Trade and Industry and Planning Bernard Coard the focus of government policy was on rebuilding the economy and the health care and the education systems.

"Fundamentally, at this time, we see our task not as one of building socialism. It is one of re-structuring and re-building the economy, of getting production going and trying to develop genuine grassroots democracy, trying to involve the people in every village and every workplace in the process of the reconstruction of the country," said Coard in a 1979 interview for the British journal *Race and Class*.

"In that sense we are in a national democratic revolution involving the broad masses and many strata of the population," he added.

For the PRG this meant "an economically independent country". The economy was to be diversified, something which few Caribbean countries have been able to achieve.

"First, diversification of agricultural production, secondly, diversification of the markets that we sell these products to, thirdly, diversification of the sources of our tourism, the variety of countries from which our tourists come," said Coard.

Diversification created new jobs for Grenadians in agricultural production. Had it been allowed



GRENADIAN PRIME MINISTER MAURICE BISHOP (AT LEFT, IN BACKGROUND) WITH GRENADIANS. FOR FOUR AND A HALF YEARS UNTIL HIS ASSASSINATION IN 1983, BISHOP WAS PRIME MINISTER OF THE CARIBBEAN'S ONLY DIRECT DEMOCRACY SINCE THE ONSET OF COLONIALISM.

to run its course, this policy would have resulted in Grenada no longer depending on any one country for tourism or to buy its exports. This was at a time when Caribbean nations were being "encouraged" to export more and more of their products to the US.

Through these policies and the government's massive grassroots construction program, the PRG managed, in four years, to reduce the level of unemployment in Grenada from around 49 per cent (among women it was 70 per cent) to 14 per cent.

The government also introduced legislation which made it possible to organise trade unions. Several of the largest trade unions in Grenada, some of which are still active, were established during the Revolution.

For the first years of the Revolution, rebuilding Grenada was a collective effort. Cooperatives were formed in the agricultural sector, like the Idle Hands for Idle Lands program, which gave unemployed young people work cultivating plots of land which were left idle by their absentee owners.

Direct democracy

The PRG instituted direct democracy, implementing a system of Village and Parish Councils to give people a say in government policy. For example before the budget was passed a public forum was called so that everyone

could have input into the state's allocation of funds.

"There were a lot of party cells organised throughout the island... you had the [National Women's Organisation], you had the [National Youth Organisation]... In these organisations people could give ideas of how things could be improved," said Cameron.

The National Women's Organisation was one of the most important wings of the revolution. Both Bernard Coard and Bishop often referred to the fact that women initially took the lead in political action in the Revolution.

"One of the very first steps that the revolution took was to decree equal pay for men and women... Another was the abolition of sexual exploitation through practices which were taking place in both government and private sectors," said Coard in 1979.

"A lot of the things that affect women were things that the PRG changed, like health care... Maternity leave laws, education, gave women permanent decision-making power. A lot of the senior government officials were women," said Eudine Barribeau, Head of the Centre for Gender and Development Studies at the Barbados campus of the University of the West Indies.

It was precisely this close relationship between government and the population that made the Revolution a target. The US gov-

from within THE SUNSET

THE MCGILL DAILY
31
LABOUR
APRIL 6 1995

ernment saw it as a threat, because even the World Bank admitted that the socialist structure could have been economically sustainable.

Betrayal from within

But it is simplistic to blame the system's downfall on the US and view Grenada purely in a Cold War context. Strongly conservative Caribbean prime ministers, most notably, Edward Seaga of Jamaica, Tom Adams of Barbados and Dominica's Eugenia Charles were also responsible.

Quite simply, the Revolution was a terrifying example for the rest of the Caribbean.

The US and other Caribbean leaders feared that, if it were allowed to continue, people around the Caribbean would follow the example of the Grenadians. Worse still, the Grenadians were adding fuel to the old dream of Caribbean integration by their calls for regional solidarity and change.

There would have been no place for any of these three long-established governments in a socialist and directly democratic Caribbean.

People from neighbouring regions, particularly students, were invited to come to Grenada to see the fruits of the Revolution. It was things like this, said Wharwood, that scared other Caribbean governments.

"Obviously, when they go back [to their own countries] they would start to ask certain questions. So these things began to have an impact for these governments... but they couldn't stop people from travelling. That caused the government to get concerned because we were showing the population a different way of doing things," said Wharwood.

US propaganda went to work on the Revolution from the outset, and found ready help from newspapers in the English Caribbean. This propaganda found its way into Grenada through relatives of Grenadians living abroad and through the foreign press.

Stories about Grenada turning "communist" and storing weapons for the Soviet Union were concocted. Many of the stories were blatantly ridiculous and could not possibly have been true. But people, including ordinary Grenadians, began to believe them.

This, combined with a natural levelling off of the economic and social growth spurt from the early days of the Revolution, put a strain on the government's relationship with the

government's relationship with the people. The government found itself in the position of constantly having to convince people that the propaganda they were being bombarded with was untrue.

"In the early years of the revolution, maybe 1979, 1980, there was mass participation... But after 1981 people's participation became a little less. The reason I would give for that was US propaganda," said Cameron.

However, Wharwood thinks that the propaganda probably benefited from the internal weaknesses of the Revolution. There was increasing bureaucratization within the PRG. And the legacy of colonialism and the Gairy régime meant that people had to overcome a long history of exclusion from the political process.

"In many cases the people could have done much more than they thought they were capable of because Gairy never encouraged any participation in his government," said Wharwood.

The unjustifiable invasion

Internal differences within the party, the effects of propaganda on morale and CIA attempts to infiltrate the party eventually led to a leadership crisis in the PRG. Things became explosive in 1983, when a complex series of events resulted in Bishop's house arrest.

In the upheaval that followed, Bishop was murdered, along with nine members of the Central Committee on October 18, 1983. One week later US marines landed in Grenada.

At the time the US invasion was "justified" because Seaga, Adams and Charles "invited them in" to avert bloodshed. However most information indicates that the US "encouraged" Caribbean leaders to issue the request. Adams, Seaga and Charles were glad to comply.

Whatever the case, the invasion was illegal under international law. As journalist William Blum wrote in his 1986 book *The CIA: A Forgotten History*: "Even if the fears were valid, it would constitute a principle heretofore unknown under international law, namely that state A could ask state B to invade state C in the absence of any aggressive act towards state A by state C." Canada was among the many countries that condemned the invasion.

In the ensuing months, Bernard Coard and his wife Phyllis, along with a dozen former members of

with a dozen former members of the Central Committee, were sentenced to death for the murder of Bishop and the other members of the Central Committee. Recently they were granted clemency by Grenada's Governor General, and their death sentences were reduced to life imprisonment.

In the 1984 elections, the re-constituted National Party, the official opposition under Gairy, won by a landslide. The potential of Grenada's Revolution had been successfully squashed by the invasion, since the National Party came to power under the benevolent gaze of the US and had no plans to sustain most of the changes implemented by the NJM.

In 1979, Coard had described the National Party as "so ineffectual, so bumbling, so lacking in any initiative, so cowardly that if

"There was a witch hunt. And there was a huge propaganda machine in place. So people like me, who were very supportive and gave 100 per cent to the struggle, me, I was denied access to everything. When I think of it, it brings tears to my eyes," said Cameron.

"They have sold out Grenada. When we had tried to empower Grenadians and link the Caribbean in a certain way they had reversed that. They have put structures in place that will ensure that there will be no coming together of working people in Grenada," said Wharwood.

"The post-invasion developments in Grenada are indicative of a new future for the Caribbean dominated by the US. America has clearly replaced England as the major western influence in the English-speaking Caribbean," wrote

responsible for the assassinations.

The imprisoned NJM members remain a symbol of the Revolution. They organised a school in the prison and tutored prisoners on death row who recently received some of the highest scores in Grenada in Caribbean-wide examinations.

Since the end of the Revolution Grenada has followed the economic path encouraged by the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the US, as have so many Caribbean islands. Most of the socialist democratic structures set up by the PRG have been dismantled.

However Barriteau says that with the end of the Cold War, the Caribbean is no longer strategic and thus may have a new opportunity to implement socio-economic change.



DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER BERNARD COARD (CENTRE) WITH OTHER CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS SELWYN STRACHAN AND GEORGE LOUISON. THE THREE HAVE BEEN IN PRISON SINCE THE END OF THE REVOLUTION.

would all go hiding under a rockstone."

The short term effects of the Revolution's life and demise were widespread. Supporters like Cameron and Wharwood, who now live in Montréal, had to either flee the country to escape torture and imprisonment by US forces, or leave later because they found they were blacklisted and could not find work.

"There was a witch hunt. And

Hamilton in *Race and Class* in 1984.

Adds Barriteau, "It became cliché to think progressively. Other leftist organisations [throughout the Caribbean] really dissipated."

However, despite the counter-revolutionary propaganda that flooded in after 1983, people in the Caribbean still openly question whether or not the Coards and their supporters were really responsible for the assassinations.

tained because of the Soviet Union. [The US government saw the Caribbean] as a backdoor. Now we can have a socialist government in the Caribbean and the US would yawn," said Barriteau.

Cameron points to the benefits that were retained from the Revolution as a possible basis for future action. "Education is still free. The international airport is still there. Cooperatives are still there. The free transport service is still there," he noted.

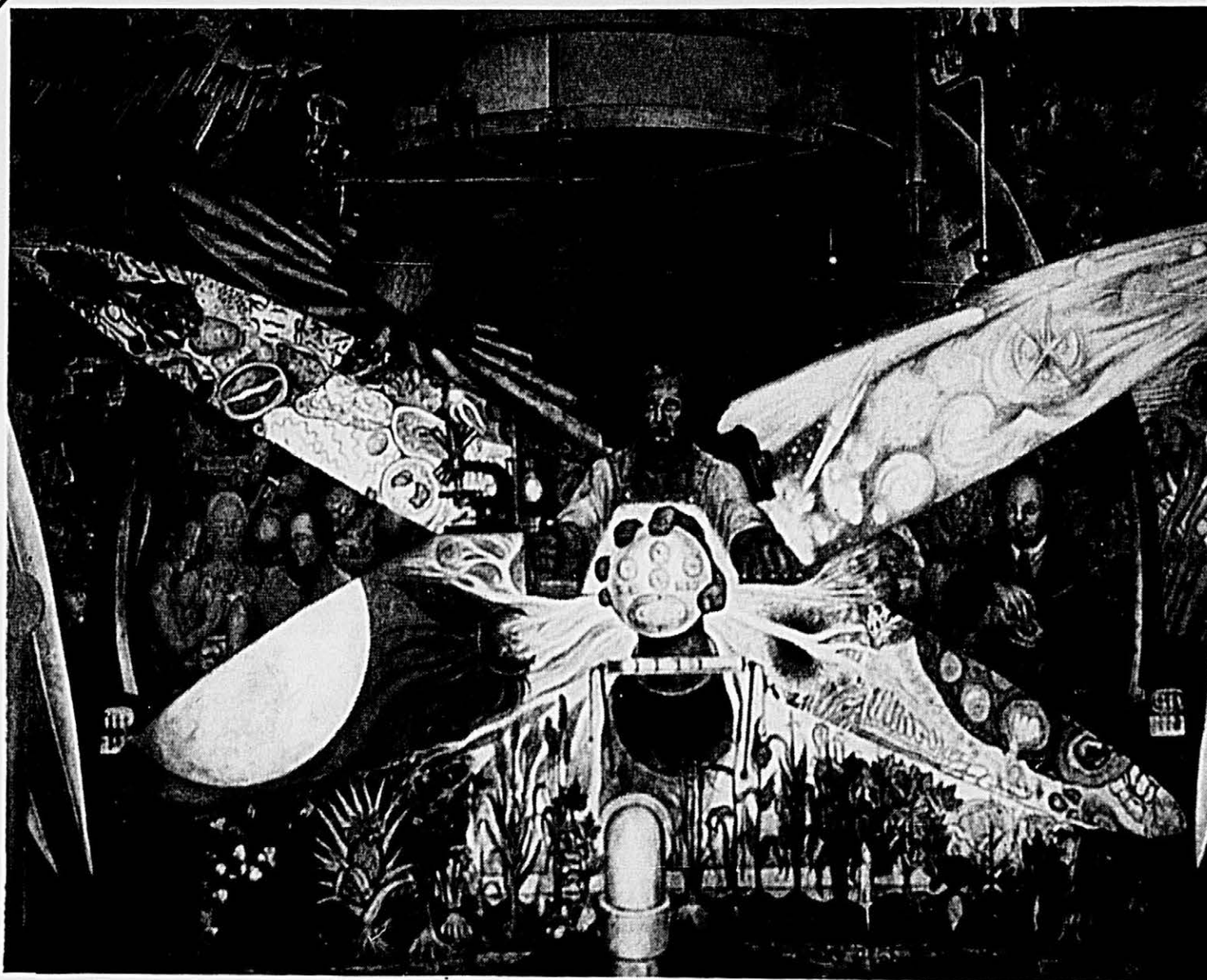
Wharwood agreed. "There are signs that still shine through. They cannot kill the revolutionary fervour and spirit of people. As long as this exists, the opportunity exists, it is reality. I don't believe that anything is irreversible. And I believe in the strength and power of ordinary working people to change their lives," he said.

"Fundamentally, at this time, we see our task not as one of building socialism. It is one of re-structuring and re-building the economy, of production going and trying to develop genuine grassroots democracy..."

**— Deputy Prime Minister
Bernard Coard**

THE POLITICS OF PERCEPTION

Diego Rivera and the Muralist Movement in Mexico



A section of the *Man at the Crossroads* mural, Mexico city

by Chris Graves

Five centuries of turbulence have passed over Mexico since the Spanish first approached the mainland of Meso-America; the country has gone from conquest to colonial rule, from revolts to invasions and more revolution. Throughout its history — including the two millenium prior to European arrival — the art of Mexicans has never ceased to be a cultural bond of the people.

After the overthrow of the Porfirio Díaz régime in 1910, Mexican artists began looking at how to convey the history of the nation's political struggles to a largely illiterate population.

Enter the Muralist Movement of Mexico. Murals are an art-form that is inherently collective; an art viewed by the masses, from the person on the street to the union workers meeting in their hall. This is an art form with the potential to overcome the problems of educating an illiterate populace. The birth of the muralist movement thus had its roots in the recognition of art's inherent political power.

Enter Jose Vasconcelos, the Secretary of Education for Mexico in the 1920's. He commissioned Diego Rivera, Jose Clemente Orozco, and David Alfaro Siqueiros to portray Mexican revolutionary history and native traditions on public buildings. The murals sing about the revolution, carrying a strong sense of nationalism and the attitude of a nation trying to assert itself.

The Mexican author Octavio Paz writes, "The painters were fully conscious that they were beginning a Mexican art (not European, not colonial) and they were able to get Mexicans to turn their eyes on their own country, on their own people, on them-

selves."

Enter Diego Rivera: a painter whose bold murals have awed and delighted people as much as they have sparked resistance; a man dedicated to social struggle, but who was expelled from the Mexican Communist party and who brought Trotsky to Mexico for the first time.

His "Man at the Crossroads" mural — created at the Rockefeller Center in New York — was met with picketing and newspaper assaults because one of its figures, a labour leader, resembled Lenin. It was subsequently dismantled and transferred to Mexico City. The crossroads he portrayed, however, were of the capitalistic order on the one hand, and the socialist order on the other.

Paola Lopez, an International Relations student at the University of the Americas in Mexico City, says, "In my opinion, [Vasconcelos] was the best thing to happen to this country because his call for a national art brought all the eyes of the world on to Mexico, and Diego Rivera was particularly significant because he was the only muralist who depicted socio-political history."

Raising consciousness

Rivera intended for his murals to heighten peoples awareness and help reveal and account for the structure of their society.

Our times writer D'Arcy Martin writes in the article "When Artists Meet Unions," "pro-labor artists recognise that the cultural empowerment of workers will enhance rather than displace their work."

Rivera firmly believed in the meeting of opposing forces. His work resonates with countless contraries and life-balan-

ing dualities and his work at the Rockefeller Centre was no exception.

He knew from the experience of his own country that nothing is achieved without struggle. This is partially the reason for such violence of motion in his murals. He saw an involved system of corresponding dualities that are inherent in nature, humans and technology.

Rivera's murals in the National Palace of Mexico City are an attempt to portray the epic of a nation in paint. They have the distinction of being the first such work which includes everything of any importance to the struggle for freedom of the Mexican people.

He approached this task with his own pictorial interpretation of history conceived in terms of class struggle. Perhaps the most striking element of his themes is the dominance of violence and the struggle of people against people.

By the same token, the undeniable Marxist overtones of the work, taken in conjunction with the objective of educating a largely illiterate people, render Rivera's murals revolutionary.

This is the politics of perception. It is a Marxist axiom that art builds a bridge between humanity and its environment. In this light, it is not surprising that each class in power has sought to gain control over the production and definition of art in order to ensure that their power is not undermined.

Catherine Le Grand, a Latin American history professor at McGill, points out that, "The relation between the government and the muralists was complex: Rivera's Marxist overtones were sponsored and paid for by a government that was never Marxist in any way."

Amalgamation of work and art

Work was Rivera's way of life. He saw Mexican people not as abstractions but as people at work in homes, fields, factories, and mines. He was dedicated to social struggle and developed an art bound to the problems of human society. He saw art as a form of work in labour.

Photographer Vincenzo Pietro commented, "We spend more time talking about work, doing work, looking for work, complaining about work than anything else in our lives... and yet it doesn't really figure into our collective consciousness, in our collective imagery."

Kevin Connolly, a journalist who interviewed Pietro, adds that, "work, like politics, is frequently seen as something separate from life, not something that embodies or enriches it."

Rivera's conception of art and work seeks to amalgamate the two and offer a collective image to Mexicans, and to the world in general.

For murals to be effective teaching instruments, the message must be clear to everyone. Moreover, murals are an art-form that is found exactly where it was created, and like the genius of a people, it is tied to the land.

Rivera's "Song of the Revolution" murals, in the Secretariat of Public Education, took a theme from a popular ballad, the "corrido". He presents an idealised vision of the bourgeois-democratic revolution in Mexico, mingling what happened with what he would have liked to have happened. Thus, his murals are both chronicle and prophecy.

Technology and Humanity

His Detroit Industry murals gave Rivera the opportunity to portray his vision of humans in relation to modern industry — the setting for the worker in this century.

Painting during the Depression, he focussed on the River Rouge Complex of Ford. The complex was an immensely compressed industrial city of its own capable of transforming iron ore that arrived in the morning into a finished motor thirty-three hours later. It was a superplant that signalled a new era of large-scale industrialisation.

More than this, it afforded Rivera a microcosm of the entire industrial world. He did not depict contemporary Detroit but a more generalised, permanent picture of twentieth-century technology.

He looked at machines both positively and negatively. He saw that humans, the inventors of the exceptionally intricate mechanical system, now found themselves enslaved by their creation.

Even here, Rivera did not forget his Mexican origins. He related the machines to the Aztec sculpture of Coatlicue, the symbol of earth — comparing machines to a terrible goddess who both gives life and takes it away, who both frees and enslaves.

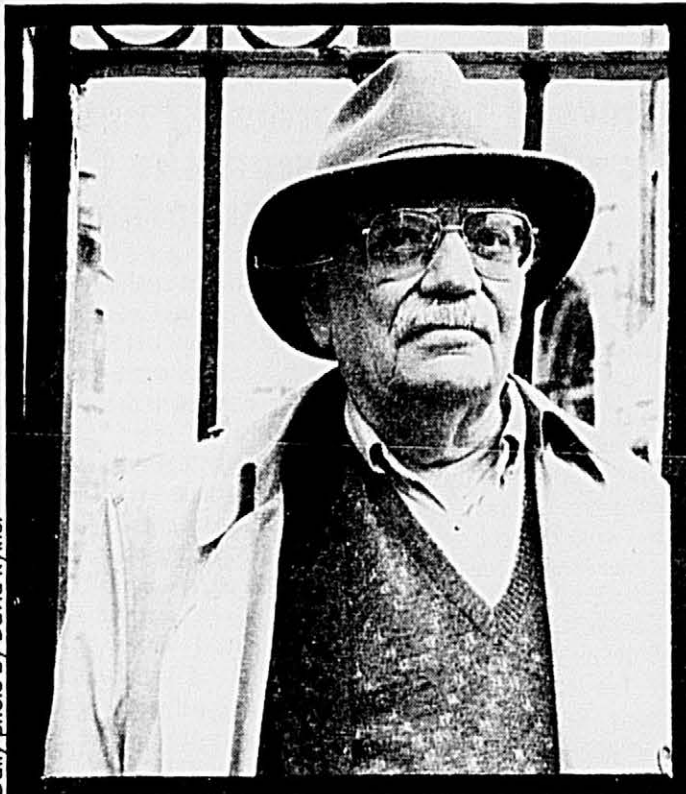
Rivera was appalled by the tyranny of the machine and the inhumanity of workers becoming robots. He always sought to counter this by sensitizing the worker to their environment. The faces of the workers he painted reflect the struggle of workers fighting for their dignity, and even their existence, against the enslaving power of the machines.

Rivera's hope was that raising the awareness of workers would better enable them to reclaim their dignity as human beings, enrich their experience of work as life — as Marx said, "to return man to himself."

WHAT ABOUT THE WORKING CLASS?

Marty Glaberman speaks on labour, social change and CLR James by David Austin

33
THE MCGILL DAILY
LABOUR
APRIL 6 1995



Daily photo by David Ryther

TO CONTACT MARTY GLABERMAN, WRITE TO BEWICK EDITIONS/
PO BOX 1440/DETROIT, MI 48214

Daily: You've been involved in an organisation which in many ways did some ground-breaking work in the forties and fifties. Can you tell us a little about the Johnson-Forest Tendency?

Glaberman: CLR James, the West Indian Marxist who came to the United States in 1939 from England, used the name Johnson for much of his stay in the States. He had discussions in Mexico with Trotsky — mostly about the problems of African-American struggles in the United States. He put forward the idea which we developed later very substantially — about the independent validity of black struggles — that they didn't have to be subordinated to the working class, to socialist organisations. In fact his ideas eventually were represented in what actually happened in the Civil Rights movement and black struggles in the sixties and seventies, and later in the United States.

But 1939 and 1940 were very crucial years for international socialist ideas. They were the years of the Stalin-Hitler pact and then the beginning of World War II. A lot of assumptions were up for grabs, so to speak. There was also a major split in the Trotskyist movement over the nature of the Soviet Union. The split took place in 1940 over whether the Soviet Union should be defended during the war. And then in 1941, there was a major discussion on the nature of the Soviet States.

There was also James's formation of the Tendency. What was called the Johnson-Forest Tendency began with the very full analysis of the Soviet Union as a state capitalist society and not in any sense a workers state or a socialist state, deformed or otherwise. Positions developed from there and we ended up with wholesale disagreements with Trotskyism and so on but it began with the understanding that the Soviet Union — the Stalinist dictatorship — could not in any way be considered a socialist society.

With the various changes in the relations between workers and machinery over the years, a number of people have suggested that the term working class is outdated. What is your definition of the working class?

Modern society and even pre-modern societies are class divided, so to speak. Certain people rule, certain people control the means of production other people work

for the people who rule. And then there is a larger or smaller middle class that is somewhere in between — either in terms of being independent professionals; or in terms of owning small businesses and so on; or even being starving artists who don't really connect up with means of production by being employed in them or owning them.

The problem is that people tend to see things in terms of income and the academic study of classes reinforces that idea. But there are two very fundamental characteristics of the working class which are significant. One is that it is the producer of food, clothing, shelter, transportation, communication and so forth and therefore it has its fingers or its hands on the pulse of society. If the working class stops, society stops. If the working class takes over the means of production it can transform society. Other classes or sectors of society can resist and they do — can protest and they do, but they cannot transform society unless they gain control of the means of production.

The other characteristic is that, in Marx's phrase, "be his payment high or low" the exploitation, the alienation, the misery of the working class continually grows. It is not a matter of income — although poverty is always a continuing factor. It is a matter of the nature of work in modern industrial society. I know from experience that if you are working in that kind of situation, no matter how well paid you are, it is a grinding, alienating kind of work and there is a fundamental source of resistance to that kind of work.

The whole problem is that ordinary people who are not workers — in the sense that they have to live that way — and who think entirely in terms of income, find it hard to conceive that kind of reality. They kind of have — consciously or unconsciously — a demeaning view of the working class.

Where do people like students, the unemployed, and other people outside the industrial sector, fit as far as how social change comes about?

Part of the understanding of that I think was introduced by CLR James, again in the forties and fifties. The point is that I think there's a general recognition that production, sales and services are not separate from of society. So a lot of the ills in different forms penetrate the society as a whole.

WITH THE FALL OF THE BERLIN WALL, A PREVALENT VIEW IN TODAY'S SOCIETIES IS THAT MARXISM IS OUT-MODED AND THE WORKING CLASS STRUGGLE HAS BECOME IRRELEVANT. AT THE SAME TIME, INEQUALITIES IN SOCIETY CONTINUE AND THE PRESENCE OF THE WORKING CLASS CANNOT BE DENIED.

LAST WEEK MARTIN GLABERMAN, PROFESSOR EMERITUS AT WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY IN DETROIT, A PUBLISHER, WRITER, AND LABOUR ORGANISER WAS INVITED BY THE DAILY TO SPEAK AT MCGILL ON THE NATURE OF THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM AND THE CONTINUAL NEED FOR SOCIAL CHANGE.

GLABERMAN WAS A FORMER MEMBER OF THE JOHNSON-FOREST TENDENCY, AN ORGANISATION FOUNDED BY CLR JAMES IN THE 1940S IN THE UNITED STATES. THIS GROUP WHICH HAD BROKEN WITH TROTSKY AND ALSO REJECTED THE SOVIET UNION AS THE MODEL OF A SOCIALIST STATE, PRODUCED A NEW SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF THE NATURE OF THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM AND SOCIAL CHANGE.

GLABERMAN RUNS BEWICK EDITIONS WHICH PUBLISHES OTHERWISE OUT OF PRINT WORKS BY JAMES AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE JOHNSON-FOREST TENDENCY. GLABERMAN WAS INTERVIEWED BY THE DAILY LAST WEEKEND

And also various sections of that society which are sometimes unconnected with the problems of production — for example the problems of gender discrimination or the problems of racial discrimination — permeate society.

James's point of view was that all those struggles were valid — that you can't really have a working class struggle that is inherently revolutionary if it isn't joined to one degree or another, or at least paralleled by, other sections of society that are struggling to right their particular wrongs. James's contribution was that none of that had to be subordinated to working activity or so-called "working class unity." Black workers have a right to struggle for their rights and don't have to take a back seat because it might fragment the unity of the working class — a unity that is never absolute. The same thing is true with women for the struggle for equality and for their rights in this society.

We are living in a period in which some of the basic rights and gains that people have struggled for over the centuries are slowly being taken away — rights such as the eight hour workday, free education, pensions, welfare, and unemployment insurance. Given what you said about the way in which change comes about, how can we expect people to react as things continue to digress?

The important thing is that in a capitalist society, the struggle is continuous but it takes variant forms and — so to speak — you win some and you lose some. None of it is ever entirely lost. The experience of fighting for it, the reality of having it, even if its eroded, simply becomes the source, the irritant for new struggles. Capitalism is in power and you cannot presume that all you have to do is go out on the street and demonstrate and that you're going to win this that and that other. If that were true, you wouldn't need a revolution and the general resistance wouldn't be a fundamental reality. A lot depends on the stages that society is going through.

Since the break up of the Soviet Union and the transformations in Eastern Europe, many people are taking that to mean that socialism is a complete failure and the ideals and virtues of Karl Marx are outmoded or irrelevant — that Marx is to be put in the museum of noble ideals. What is your interpretation of these recent events?

One of the unfortunate things is that so many so-called "Marxist" groups and organisations consider the destruction of the Soviet Union to be some kind of blow to

Marxism, socialism, and the working class. The reality I think is exactly the opposite. I think it is fairly clear that in North America at least, one of the major barriers to the development of socialist organisations and the socialist movements in the working class was the existence of the Soviet Union — a totalitarian dictatorship which called itself socialist. In that context, what sense did it make to tell an American worker or a Canadian worker that socialism is good for them when they're looking at this so-called socialist society. I believe it won't happen over night — that the destruction of the Soviet Union removes that barrier and that sooner or later people will be able to talk about socialism and think about socialism with a kind of freedom that would relate it to their existence — to their society.

The other aspect I mentioned before — the fact that the destruction of the Soviet Union was contributed to in part by working class struggles against the dictatorship in Hungary, in East Germany, in Czechoslovakia, and finally in Poland — justifies Marx's classic view on the nature of working class revolution.

You've touched on CLR James a little and mentioned some of the reasons why he was and still is very significant. Today we are seeing a surge in interest in James — perhaps even more so than when he was alive. What are some of the other reasons why James is so important.

I think James is one of the major figures of the twentieth century. One reflection of the validity and importance of his theoretical views [was] that he wrote some letters to the members of his organisation which were eventually published under the title *Notes On Dialectics*. In this work, simply as a philosophical exercise on the nature of the working class organisation he predicted — eight years before the event — the general outline of the Hungarian Revolution. That kind of analytical power is very rare anywhere in the world and rare in the socialist or Marxist movement.

In his personal abilities and genius, James wrote the classic history of the Haitian Revolution, wrote what has been called the greatest book on sports, on cricket and the struggle for West Indian independence — wrote books on philosophy and dialectics — lectured on the British Broadcasting Company on Shakespeare — and wrote on Ancient Greek drama. They weren't separate parts of him or the world.

I don't know any intellectual, in or out of the Marxist movement with the kind of broad cross-section of understanding of modern society that James did.

THE FARM LABOUR-CONTRACT SYSTEM HAS TO GO

The Canadian Farmworkers Union shifts gears

by Ahmer Qadeer

Since the Canadian Farmworkers Union (CFU) was founded in 1978 it has worked to guarantee fair treatment for the 13 000 farm labourers who work in British Columbia.

Many of the workers represented by the union are from the Fraser Valley, a large farming region north of Vancouver. They are for the most part Punjabi and Chinese immigrants.

Most of these immigrants are women and elderly people. Children will often accompany their mothers to the field and, because of the lack of daycare facilities, must be left unattended as their parents work.

The CFU was founded to improve working conditions and end exploitation in the form of unpaid wages, Unemployment Insurance violations, and unsafe conditions. By 1980 a number of farms had a majority of CFU-members as employees and as a consequence the CFU received certification from the British Columbia Labour Board.

A system has developed whereby farm labour-contractors (mostly well-established Punjabi immigrants) set themselves up as middle-men between farmers and farm labourers. Farmers sign a deal with a labour-contractor, guaranteeing them a number of workers at a certain cost. The farmer then pays the labour-contractor for the work, leaving it to the contractor to pay the workers.

The 1981 National Film Board production *A Time to Rise*, documented the birth of the CFU and the impact the union has on farm labour practices.

Since then a variety of factors have prevented the CFU from effectively organising at the ground level to counter the farm labour-contract system.

In the mid 1980's, membership of the CFU was close to 1 400. It currently stands at little more than 400. This decline in membership is the result not only of a narrowing job market and the black-listing of union employees but also the failure of the BC Labour Board to recognise farmworkers as seasonal workers or even as workers entitled to rights and benefits.

But the impact of the CFU in improving conditions for farmworkers has been far greater than the size of its membership would suggest. The policy of the CFU is to include all farmworkers, even if they cannot afford union dues. As a consequence, the number of people involved with the CFU is higher than the number that are actually members.

Recently, due to the difficulties the union is facing in organising the farmworking sector, the CFU has changed its strategy to improve the conditions.

In order to continue its mandate—the guarantee of fair wages and safe working conditions for farmworkers—the CFU has taken its fight to the British Columbia legislature.

Recently the *Daily* had the

opportunity to speak with Satvinder Basran of the Canadian Farmworkers Union about the current initiatives of the CFU and the state of the farm labour in British Columbia.

Countering the labour contract system

Satvinder Basran: In 1993 we put forward a paper before the Thompson Commission (which was established to look at labour relations within British Columbia) and our paper basically said that the labour contract system has to go.

The Commission took the paper before the BC legislature and noted that the majority of the abuses that occur, occur at this level. That is that the majority of abuse—in terms of unpaid wages—UI fraud and other things happened at the level of the labour contractor.

We wanted to establish a hall where farmers could go and deal with the labourers directly and hire them directly. This would eliminate the middle-men altogether. We also wanted to make the farmer legally responsible if the farm-labourer doesn't receive their money.

So, if a farmer pays a labour-contractor X amount of dollars

but none of it goes to the labourers they are still responsible. So the farmer will be held responsible or held liable.

Much of the abuse that goes on occurs because the farm labourers don't speak English and don't know their rights. So you have situations where people don't realise that they are entitled to certain UI benefits if they work a certain amount and what the labour-contractor does is says, "Okay I'll put you on UI in exchange for your work."

Our policy has always been that if you break the law you pay and that's it. But a lot of the workers don't know that they are breaking the law and we have to prove to often in court that they didn't know they were breaking the law.

Farm work is real work

A lot of the trouble that we have run into is because certain members of the union movement in British Columbia and members of

"A lot of the trouble that we have run into is because certain members of the union movement in British Columbia and members of the government have other agendas." — Satvinder Basran, the Canadian Farmworkers Union

the government have other agendas. Farmwork isn't considered seasonal work by the BC Labour board, it isn't considered skilled labour and so farmworkers aren't then subject to the same labour standards as other occupations. That includes minimum wage guarantees, holidays, regulation of the work day etc.

There has been a move to mechanise farm labour, but, the quality of the produce and the product really suffers. Right now there is a paper sitting before the Labour Relations Board that would guarantee farmworkers the same rights that you and I have.

It's under consideration but it would mean a lot of changes in BC agriculture. Because right now there are a lot of people behind desks pushing papers and very few people with agricultural backgrounds and very few people who are out in the field doing work and looking at things.

We want to put forward legislation because it's the legislation

that should put forward the guidelines of how everyone behaves and the conduct of people. We are still doing the grassroots work but we have switched to legislative work.

The legislation in certain senses makes it difficult for us to organise on a grassroots level. We had been into more ground level organising earlier but times are tough and people are scared to sign union cards.

Is it the farmers?

We realise that the farmers have their hands tied. They can't compete with cheaper fruits from California and Mexico. But the people on bottom shouldn't suffer. The system that lets this happen is what is at fault. NAFTA hasn't helped the situation at all.

Currently we get a little under 20 per cent of our produce from this country. We need to work on the system to benefit the farmer and the farm-labourer.

THEIR OWN WORST ENEMY?

Union leaders put good relations over worker solidarity

By Robin Perelle

In the past few decades, a gap has emerged within the North American labour movement, separating the union leaders from the workers they claim to represent.

No longer workers, union leaders have evolved into an entrenched class of powerful managers more interested in sustaining the status quo than actively pursuing the rights of their constituents. This has undermined the ability of the unions to challenge the distribution of wealth and power in society.

Marty Glaberman is a labour activist and a professor emeritus at Wayne State University in Detroit, Michigan. He has identified this increasing level of "bureaucratisation" as the greatest barrier to effective unions in North America.

"There is a real difference between being represented by a union and not being represented by a union. But that difference is not absolute. You're being represented only within certain limits—the limits of a contract, of friendly relations with employers. You're being represented within the limits of a bureaucratic union," said Glaberman.

"A number of writers in industrial relations have said that unions have become part of the administrative machinery of the industry.... [Union leaders] ne-

gotiate for gains outside of work—wages and fringe benefits—and in return they accept a contract that... provides a disciplined workforce," he continued.

Granted, as much as the workers are being smothered and possibly betrayed by their union leaders, they are still better off as members of unions, because non-unionised labourers are frequently denied even such basic rights as safety standards and regulations.

As Glaberman pointed out, "Unions are still important because if you look at the alternative—no union at all—then workers won't have any rights at all!"

The widening gap within the labour movement has translated into workers being restrained by both their employers and their unions, as both parties try to keep them in line. Daniel Bell, author of *The End of Ideology* said, "the union becomes part of the control system of management."

With the leverage of spontaneous strikes and other meaningful threats practically eliminated, workers often have no choice but to rely on the union bosses for their negotiations, further entrenching the established class of professional representatives.

The irony is that these "representatives" are as out of touch with the lives of their worker con-

stituents as are the politicians we so diligently put into office to shape our society.

Both sets of leaders have significantly diverged from the general population and seek more to perpetuate their own privileged position than to promote the needs of the people who elected them.

Ralph Guentzel is a professor of American History at McGill. He also agreed that "union managers have a stake in keeping people in line".

"You get hundreds of these people employed by the union to negotiate [on behalf of the workers]... They have higher salaries and higher prestige and higher decision-making power.... They're certainly not proletariat," said Guentzel.

Guentzel suggested, however, that the reluctance of most North American labour unions to defy their contracts and challenge the system stems as much from the "apolitical attitude" of the workers as from the self-interest of their entrenched leaders.

"One should not over-estimate the militancy of the rank and file. If they are demanding higher wages and fewer hours, they are not usually rejecting the system," said Guentzel.

However, when 30 000 rail workers marched out or were locked out of their negotiations with Canadian Pacific, Canadian

National and Via Rail, members from a number of other unions showed their support by refusing to cross the picket lines, even against the wishes of the union leaders.

So how can unions ensure that they protect the rights of the workers rather than the interests of the dominant managerial class? One answer may lie in the implementation of a more democratic structure, where workers make their own decisions and shape their own working environment, instead of allowing aloof leaders to make their decisions for them.

As Trinidadian Political Theorist C.L.R. James reminds us in *Every Cook Can Govern*, democracies were not always run by elite classes of government officials.

Rather, inherent in the ideal democratic structure was the belief that the ordinary citizen could perform practically all the business of government, without the need of professional representatives. Unfortunately, this ideal has been lost in many of today's bureaucratised unions.

What the labour movement needs is to eliminate its entrenched class of union leaders and reverse the trend of bureaucratisation that is stifling the potential of the labour movement. Only then can unions take their place in society and lead the struggle for a more equitable system.

ATTEMPT AT UNIONIZING McDonald's FAILS

continued from page 29

Finally, in August, Inglis contacted the Service Employees International Union (SEIU). It was then that she was able to start organising.

While Inglis hints that it may have been her age that deterred other unions from helping her, Ellen Gardner of SEIU explains the response in financial terms.

"The others may have said no because they knew that McDonald's would fight very hard. McDonald's has lots of money and they will use it. So in a battle like that, you need a lot of money," said Gardner.

Falato expressed a similar argument. He said that a major obstacle in winning over McDonald's in North America is the fact that the battle has to be fought franchise by franchise. He explains that, to win, there has to be cooperation between franchises and the will on the part of unions to put up a long fight.

"In France," points out Falato "all the McDonald's are unionised because the real employer is the franchiser, not the individual franchisees." But even this fight took ten years.

However, both the SEIU in Ontario and the UFCW in Quebec were willing to help the young McDonald's employees. Gardner explains the decision, saying "we first of all felt we shouldn't be scared of McDonald's and, also, these workers wanted a union because there were a lot of problems."

Falato said the UFCW took on the case because employees came to them. UFCW recognised the need to help them unionise because at the same time as Longueil applied for help, so did five other branches. Unfortunately, after witnessing the trouble that Longueil went through, the others have pulled out of the fight.

McDonald's plays dirty

"At first it was easy," admits Inglis. Within a month, she was able to get 67 out of the 102 employees at the Orangeville McDonald's to sign the union cards.

"People shared horror stories as they signed their cards," says Inglis, remembering that she did not have to do much persuading to get people to agree to have a union. Falato's account of the ease in which Longueil teenagers signed their names to his cards echoes Inglis'.

In both cases, majorities were easily obtained. According to both Québec and Ontario Labour laws, both applications should have received automatic certification because a majority of the employees had signed up. Unfortunately, this was not to be the case.

In each case the managers found out and acted quickly. Neither the unions nor the labour laws were able to sustain the union drive in the face of McDonald's well-planned strategy.

At the same time, Ballantyne convinced many of the employees to begin sending letters to the Ontario Labour Relations Board (OLRB) saying that they did not support the union after all.

Inglis' conduct was questioned and she was accused of using bribery tactics, such as offering free alcohol if a union was made. As a result, the certification at the OLRB went up for appeal.

Falato, remembering similar events at Longueil, comments, "McDonald's has a knack of knowing who the leaders are. Once we lost the leaders, there was no chance of winning."

While Inglis was not allowed to listen to any of the testimonies her fellow employees were making against the union, Falato was witness to the whole process. "They found any technical aspect to object to," he says.

"When we went to the Labour board, McDonald's had five lawyers there. Two from the franchise, two from Chicago to represent McDonald's USA, and one who was there to represent the employees who did not want a union."

Inglis and the SEIU endured three months of testimonies at the OLRB. By the third month, the pro-union employees realised that McDonald's would make this drag on forever. "Cam was beginning to call the parents of the employees to testify."

On February 3, 1994, the Orangeville McDonald's put the motion to have a union to a vote and it was defeated 77-19. At Longueil, the employees stuck it out until the summer of 1994 when they too lost the vote by over half.

Falato avers McDonald's knew they would win. He says that McDonald's would often tell him the fight could take three or four years. "They would say, 'We have the money—do you?'"

Knowing the law

So is that what it boils down to—money over justice? McDonald's' treatment of its teenage employees is exploitative in all respects. Why then is the company able to defeat any actions to make it accountable for this exploitation?

It is easy to see why McDonald's fights so vehemently to keep unions from forming. Non-unionised employees have no strong voice with which to react to mistreatment without losing their jobs. It is also easy to intimidate single employees who are not necessarily aware of their rights.

Commenting on the ease with which Ballantyne was able to change the minds of many of the teenage employees, Inglis concedes "The company's biggest asset is our ignorance. People didn't even know what a union was when I first talked to them."

She goes on to say, "The youth are not educated. In school we are taught our Human Rights and our constitution—why not the Employment Standards Act? It is something we are going to have to use."

Falato sees the problem differently. He says that students were intimidated by the bosses and were persuaded by arguments that the fight would take a long time and was not worth it. Falato sums up what he perceives as the sentiment of the young employees as, "what benefit will the union give us? We are only going to be here for 2 or 3 years."

Companies like McDonald's are well-versed in not only the loopholes in labour laws but also in the sentiments of their young employees. They use both to their advantage.

Ballantyne, in his drive to show the benefits of not unionising to his employees, went so far as to hold an

"Olympic day" and tobogganing party for his crew.

At one point, says Inglis, the management had everyone lay down at the foot of a hill in the shape of a big 'No'. The managers then yelled "Do you want a union?" and the employees were supposed to answer with a resounding "NO!"

Inglis comments that it was an obvious tactic to isolate those who supported the union. With her and another being the only ones left standing, "it became obvious who was behind the union and who was not" says Inglis.

Intimidation, bribes and stalling tactics—not many would be able to withstand the pressure.

Will McDonald's ever lose?

Big corporations like McDonald's have the power, the money and too much at stake to let anything like a union lessen their profit margin. Their resilience against unions is indicative of the problems of the unorganised, non-traditional sector in general.

Blatant disregard for labour codes can be seen in the growing garment industry, the homework industry as well as in the fast food sector.

But as the manufacturing sector shrinks, the costs of education rise and the lack of job options for inexperienced youth become more obvious, more and more of them will depend on jobs in places like the fast food sector for their livelihood.

This highlights the need to organise workers in non-unionised sectors so that their rights are protected. And slowly this is happening.

Small victories in union-building in other fast food chains like Harvey's in Toronto, Wendy's and Kentucky Fried Chicken in British Columbia, have been won. Ongoing battles for unions are also being waged in the retail and garment industry.

As worker frustration grows and the nature of the fast food industry changes, perhaps McDonald's resilience against unions may start to erode.

Inglis comments that soon after her campaign failed, conditions at the Orangeville McDonald's went back to "normal". She says, with a weak defiance in her voice, that many of those who had switched to Ballantyne's side said "Sarah, I'm sorry. You were right. Let's try again."

Falato, despite his defeat at Longueil is optimistic: "People's image of corporations is changing." Pointing to the recent firing of Pelletier at North Bay, Falato remarks that it is a good thing that the press is beginning to cover stories like that. "Ten years ago, you wouldn't have seen that."

He explains that people can read the stories and "realise that they are not alone." According to Falato, only a concerted effort is going to defeat an organisation like McDonald's.

More than just solidarity, there is a need to beat McDonald's and other crafty corporations at their own game. While the corporations buy clever lawyers to find loopholes in the labour laws, poor workers and unions are going to have to be more creative in their efforts to organise.

CENTRE MEDICAL du Collège

Where you will be seen right away for any medical problems

Pour tout problèmes d'ordre médical

- Check-up
- Gynecology
- Family Planning
- Prevention vaccination
- Specialist consultations
- Psychological evaluations

- Check-up
- Gynécologie
- Planification familiale
- Prévention vaccination
- Consultations avec spécialiste
- Évaluation psychologique

Six days a week / Six jours par semaine
With or without appointment / Avec ou sans rendez-vous

PLACE ALEXIS NIHON

"Maison neuve Entrance"

(514) 937-9070

1500 Atwater St. Montreal, Quebec H3Z 1X5



WE NEED YOU EVERY NIGHT



3956 Boul. St-Laurent
987-6444

11:00PM - 3:00AM

BEER, SHOOTERS,

BLACK DRAFT & BLEUE DRY SPECIALS

LOWEST BAR PRICES ON THE MAIN.

YOU GOTTA SEE IT TO BELIEVE IT PRICES

11:00PM - 2:00AM

CHICKEN WINGS .15¢ SPAGHETTI \$2.50 NACHOS \$2.99

MEXICAN BURGER \$3.99 CHAMPS BURGER \$3.99.

CATCH ALL THE ACTION - 4 GIANT SCREENS & 25 TVs

CHAMPS = HABS + SPORTS + BEER + CANUCKS + MUSIC + EXPOS +
VIDEOS + STUDENTS + FUN + MAPLE LEAFS + NIGHT TIME +
SHARKS + POOL + MCGILL + BOOZE + BRUINS + MISE AU JEU +
CHARACTERS + BLUES + POKER + NORDIQUES + COWBOYS + RUGBY +
6/49 + WINGS + COCACOLA + GRAND PRIX + HAWKS + SOCCER +
INDYCAR + CONCORDIA + YANKEES + JETS + HAWKINS + TENNIS +
UdeM + BULLS + KINGS + JAYS + LABATTS + COFFEE + DESSERT, + ETC...

CHAMPS - 3956 boul. St.-Laurent

LOOKING FOR A GRADUATE SCHOOL?



ADLER GRADUATE SCHOOL

OF PSYCHOLOGY MONTREAL

(affiliated with Adler School of Professional Psychology in Chicago)

is NOW accepting applications for

registration in September 1995

for the

MASTER of ARTS DEGREE

in Counselling Psychology

Flexible Scheduling/Weekend Courses

Applicants from all undergraduate programs considered

FOR MORE INFORMATION: (514) 482-8789

L'Opéra de Montréal & The McGill Daily

are giving away a pair of tickets to the opera,

THE CONSUL
MAY 6TH

First come, First served.
Come by the Daily Ad
office, Room B-07.



A non-union alternative

Shapiro turns up the pressure on McGill staff association

BY JACQUELINE REIS

In the early 1970s, eight McGill staff members compared their wages to those of non-academic staff at other Québec universities and came up short. Their solution was to create a staff association which is currently fighting for its life in closed-door negotiations with McGill.

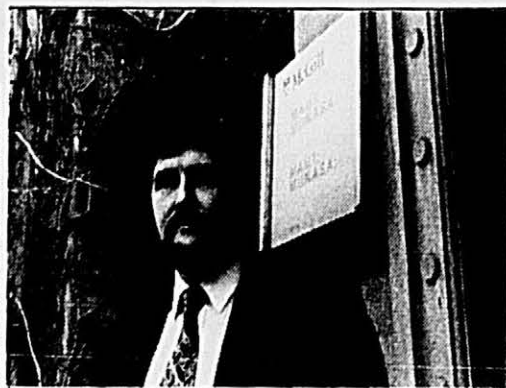
The McGill University Non-Academic Staff Association (MUNASA) was officially established in 1975 to give non-unionised, non-academic staff members — like book shelveers and the administrative denizens of the James Administration building — a unified voice in university negotiations.

"In 1972, we formed [MUNASA] because we felt that the academics had MAUT [McGill Association of University Teachers], and the physical plant workers had their union and as a consequence they were getting a major share of the financial pie," explained Jim McVeety, vice president of MUNASA.

MUNASA's ranks swelled to 1,450 early last year thanks to successful campaigns for higher wages and greater job security.

But in November the numbers dropped. A new union, — the McGill University Non-Academic Certified Association (MUNACA) — drew many of MUNASA's union-eligible members away, leaving the organisation in the hands of approximately 500 members.

Principal Bernard Shapiro saw this as a definite change. "I think because of the nature of the group, we should build a new foundation," he explained last week. In January Shapiro led a Board of Governors' motion to rescind



TREVOR GARLAND IS PRESIDENT OF MCGILL'S NON-ACADEMIC STAFF ASSOCIATION (MUNASA).

MUNASA's recognition on April 9.

Since then MUNASA has presented a 490-name petition to the principal as evidence of the group's continued mandate as the representative of non-unionised, non-academic employees.

Shapiro confirmed that he had received such a petition and added that "we fully expect that they [MUNASA] will represent the non-academic staff."

MUNASA President Trevor Garland is wary of executive commitments. "This is just the tip of the iceberg. This is the easy stuff, the hard stuff is going to come later," said Garland of McGill's demands.

Garland traced the McGill-MUNASA conflict back to 1993, when the university "entered a budget crunch and tried to unilaterally impose changes." MUNASA, a corporate agent, filed a grievance that Garland claims McGill refused to accept.

MUNASA took its case to Superior Court in 1994 and an arbitrator was assigned.

"We have yet to proceed to arbitration," said Garland. He believes the process came to a standstill when McGill filed for an appeal without providing the court with its reasons for doing so.

MUNASA has not filed a court order against McGill. "The university has made it clear to us that they will take the issue to the Supreme Court [if necessary]," said Garland.

Shapiro would say only that there are "a number of grievances outstanding and at least one court case."

When the Board of Governors told MUNASA in January of its move to withdraw recognition in April, Garland said board members explained that they had been "strongly advised" by university lawyers to give three months notice.

"Now why were the lawyers concerned about that? Because they wanted to be sure that the action to cease MUNASA would hold up in court. If you have an ongoing relationship and one party says 'Screw you, I never want to talk to you again,' and the other says 'Yes, you have to,' then what do they say? 'So sue me.' The other option is court."

Members opt out

In the midst of these struggles, some MUNASA members began to lose faith in their organisation's efficacy and created MUNACA, a non-academic union.

"Some people don't believe in staff

associations, only unions," said Garland. Others have their decisions made for them: for managers, it's MUNASA or nothing.

Union regulations define anyone with the power to hire or fire another employee as a manager. Managers cannot join unions.

Such is the case for Helene Mayers, MUNASA's secretary, who said she joined the association as a matter of course.

"When I became an employee at McGill there was no question for me...I knew that MUNASA was negotiating for all of our policies."

But some members felt MUNASA's negotiating position was not strong enough. Under the Québec labour code, the university must negotiate with a union, but it is not forced to meet with a staff association.

"It wasn't a question of wages, it was a matter of protecting the policies," said Allan Youster, President of MUNACA.

"We didn't have a contract before, that was the problem. We had agreements," said Youster.

As MUNASA-McGill relations deteriorated in November 1994, one thousand of MUNASA's eligible members signed cards and created MUNACA.

MUNASA was left with approximately 500 members and decided it was time to restructure.

In December a provisional executive committee was given a one-month mandate to adapt the organisation to its new circumstances. It eliminated the council system that had once been necessary to deal with the different types of workers and shifted its responsibilities to the executive.

At the annual general meeting on January 31, 1995, an eight-member executive committee was acclaimed as usual. Garland has been president for roughly seven years.

Mayers, currently an administrative

coordinator in the Department of Electrical Engineering, has held several positions around campus and within MUNASA.

She is particularly pleased with MUNASA's achievements in job security.

"My academic background is a Bachelor of Science in biology, but, because of the job security policy, I was able to retrain and do other things. I had other interests in life other than amoebas."

Mayers said she has benefitted from MUNASA on an emotional level as well.

"One of the things MUNASA has done for me is that it has taught me a more humane approach to people...People need a lot of emotional support when they're having a grievance or when they don't have a job. Just because people are getting a paycheck, they still live through a hard time," said Mayer.

MUNASA's immediate future will be determined through negotiations in the coming weeks. In the meantime, Garland can only speculate and rehash the mixed messages he heard in the first five meetings.

Garland said university negotiators are "committed to a discontinuity."

"Discontinuity means there is a definite end to a particular relationship," said Garland. "We explained that they would benefit from a sense of continuity."

"Certainly there's no resistance on the part of the university to meet with us," he added.

At the moment, Garland sees at least some sign of consensus on the group's utility.

"The people that would be represented...are satisfied by MUNASA's continuing [agreement] to represent them. The university is also clear that it makes more sense to negotiate with one group rather than 800 individuals."

SALON DE COIFFURE JOVEN
(near McGill)
Welcome Students, Profs & Personnel.

MEN	WOMEN
\$10	\$15

Includes Shampoo, Cut, Blowdry
Free Coffee with haircut.

425 De Maisonneuve West, 844-7748
Valid until 31 Aug. '95

PRICES SO LOW WE GOTTA BE...

LOONIES BAR

\$1 Shots and Draft Every Monday

☆ \$6.50 Pitchers Every Thursday ☆

Giant Screen • Pool Tables • Musik from Abba to Zappa
4175 St-Laurent or 6 Rachel East • 843-6843

GUSTAV MAHLER
Symphony no 3

McGill Symphony Orchestra Timothy Vernon, conductor
Maria Popescu, alto McGill Women's Chorale and F.A.C.E. Treble Choir

Friday, April 7, 1995 at 8:00 pm, Saint-Jean-Baptiste Church
Rachel Street between Drolet and Henri-Julien (metro Mont-Royal)

Tickets: \$20 / \$12 on sale 27 at the Pollack Hall Box Office, 555 Sherbrooke St. West
Phone reservations (Visa, MasterCard): (514) 398-4547

SRC McGill

Department of English Prizes and Awards

The **KAY MACIVER MEMORIAL PRIZE**, worth \$275, for the best English essay by an undergraduate on a subject in the field of English Canadian or French Canadian literature, to be nominated by instructors.

CREATIVE WRITING

The **MONA ADILMAN PRIZE IN POETRY**, worth \$650 - or \$325 for two students, is open to undergraduate or graduate students registered in the Faculty of Arts for the best poem or group of poems relating to ecological or environmental concerns.

The **CLARK LEWIS MEMORIAL PRIZE**, worth \$250, is open to major or honours students in the Department of English. The prize is awarded annually or from time to time for original plays staged in the course of the academic year.

The **CHESTER MACNAGHTEN PRIZES IN CREATIVE WRITING** (two prizes, one of \$500 and another of \$350) are open to undergraduate students of the University for the best piece of creative writing in English, i.e. a story, a play, a poem, an essay, etc. Printed compositions are ineligible if they have been published before April 12, 1995.

The **PETERSON MEMORIAL PRIZE**, worth \$1,500, is open to undergraduate or graduate students registered in a degree program in the Department of English.

The **LIONEL SHAPIRO AWARDS FOR CREATIVE WRITING**, three prizes of \$1,000 each, to be distributed if possible among the genres of poetry, fiction, screen writing and playwrighting. Each prize to be awarded on the recommendation of the Department of English to students in the final year of the B.A. course who have demonstrated outstanding talent. (A note from your academic adviser verifying you will have completed your program requirements and the minimum credits required by the Faculty of Arts (by April 1995) MUST accompany your submission.)

These competitions are restricted to students who have not previously won the First Prize.

Forms to be completed (for the creative writing prizes and awards) are available in the Department of English General Office, Arts 155. Submissions must be in duplicate.

DEADLINE:

Wednesday, April 12, 1995

Marriott packs its bags

Whoever gets the new contract for food services from Students' Society, current workers will likely keep their jobs.

BY JACQUELINE REIS

Today marks the last day of Marriott's aborted contract with the McGill Students' Society, and the two managers who have inhabited the company's small basement office in the Shatner Building for the past two years are making tracks. They leave behind 70 devoted staff members, many of whom have been at McGill longer than their present employers.

The Students' Society contract is getting a tough reputation in the food and beverage industry. Three contractors - CVC, Scott Foods, and Marriott - have passed through campus in less than ten years. Fortunately, there is much greater continuity among the people who man the cashiers and ovens than those who sit in front of the desks and computers.

No Marriott worker would comment on his or her experience with the company out of concerns about

job security during the present transition.

Students' Society General Manager Guy Brisebois said that while the Students' Society cannot force new contractors to re-hire every staff member, workers need not worry.

"It will be part of the contract that [the contractor] will have to re-hire at the same salaries or better, and they will have no choice. It will be in the contract," said Brisebois.

"Each faculty got back to us and said, 'Well, we'd like to protect them [the workers], and we're doing something about it,' he added.

"We made it very clear that we'll make every effort to keep as many staff people as possible," said V-P Finance Paul Johnson.

This is a change from Marriott's contract negotiations in which there was only a verbal commitment to re-hire workers. Such assurances are all that workers have in a contracting process that denies them representation.

Presently the Students' Society is undergoing negotiations with Miraval, a small company from Laval which has never yet handled a university contract.

Perhaps the reluctance of other big companies is due to the fact that Marriott, the company that has administered Concordia University's cafeteria for 21 years and Queens University's for over 10 years, not to mention contracts from other schools across Canada and the United States, could not run a profitable operation at McGill.

"What the Students' Society needs to have is a long-term vision," said Martin G  n  reux, account director for Marriott.

"Who's going to be [the] contractor in the year 2000? If there's no answer, there's no long-term vision.

"I have no clue of the contract with Miraval, but I wouldn't be surprised in two years if [negotiations] start again," he concluded.

Although the corporations may be

coming up short, Johnson thinks McGill has come out ahead in terms of workers.

When asked if the Students' Society was pleased with the workers' performance, Johnson's immediate reply was, "Oh my God, yes! We get it from everybody. That's one of the best things people have to say. They [food and beverage workers] are the type of people that after you've been going in there for a week they know your name."

"They're fantastic," said Johnson.

The "fantastic" people of the Students' Society's cafeterias include 40 full-time and 30 part-time staff. Twenty-five of these are students who form most of the Gert's and Alley staff. Nine lead hands across campus coordinate operations at each location. The rest are cooks, cashiers and servers.

Marriott gave the Students' Society three months notice in December that they were unhappy with their contract and would terminate

it on April 7. In January, G  n  reux called a meeting with campus cafeteria workers and a Students' Society representative.

"It was important to us that they got the real story straight from the real people," said G  n  reux. He would not elaborate on his company's benefits package except to say that one exists for full-time and some part-time staff.

G  n  reux has been with Marriott for eight years and opened the Students' Society account two years ago. He said the company has already found him a job elsewhere.

As of last Friday afternoon, the Students' Society and Miraval were still in contract negotiations. Johnson said that if everything is settled quickly, Miraval could start as early as tomorrow.

If the Students' Society holds to their objectives, the person who rings up your morning coffee will be the same friendly face you saw Monday.



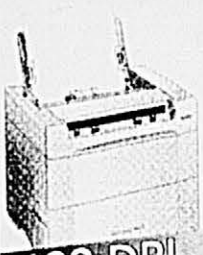
ACCESS INFO-TECH

STUDENT LOAN

IN STORE!

AUTHORIZED RESELLER

and SERVICE CENTER



ActionLaser 1100
Advanced Laser Printing
At A Personal Laser Price!

- Fast 4ppm
- 300 dpi resolution

\$599*



Stylus 800+
Affordable Ordinary
Ink jet, but its print
quality is Extraordinary.

- Extraordinary Quality, 360 x 360 Resolution
- Fast and Quiet, 120 CPS Letter Quality
- 7 Built-in Fonts, 4 Scalable
- Dos and Windows Compatible

\$319*



ActionNote 650C Colour
Big Screen,
Big Value.

486DX2-50Mhz.

- Fast 486DX2-50MHz Processor
- Large 10.3" Dual Scan Passive Matrix with Built-In Local Bus Video
- 260MB Hard Drive, 3.5" Drive
- 4MB Ram exp. to 20MB
- Type III PCMCIA Slot
- Built-In Trackball

\$2649*



ActionLaser 1400
The Best Value
In True 600 dpi
Laser Printing!

\$979*



Stylus 1000
The Extraordinary
Ink Jet Now In Wide
Carriage.

- Fast & Quiet, 150 CPS LQ
- Extraordinary Quality, 360 Resolution
- Wide & Versatile for CAD, Spreadsheet & Database users.
- 8 Built-in Fonts, 4 Scalable
- Dos & Windows Compatible

\$699*



ActionNote 650 Monochrome
Big Screen,
Big Value.
A Smart Value.

- Fast 486DX2-50MHz Processor
- Large 9.4" 64 Gray Shades Display with Built-In Local Bus Video
- 260MB Hard Drive, 3.5" Drive
- 4MB Ram exp. to 20MB
- Type III PCMCIA Slot
- Built-In Trackball

\$1999*



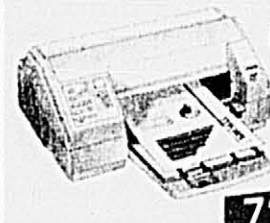
ActionLaser 1500
Look Good On Paper With
The ActionLaser 1500!

- Fast 6-ppm
- 300 dpi resolution
- 1MB Ram Exp. to 5MB

\$699*

EPSON
THE BIGGEST NAME IN DOT-MATRIX!
We stock the following models:

AP 2250 9 Pin Economy	\$ 159
AP 3260 24 Pin Colour Ready	\$ 279
LX-300+ 9 Pin Tractor, Colour Upgradable	\$ 259
LQ-570+ 24 Pin Tractor	\$ 389
FX-870+ 9 Pin High-Speed Printer	\$ 429
FX-1170 9 Pin Wide-Carriage, High-Speed	\$ 599



Stylus Colour
The Colour Inkjet
With A Clear
Advantage

- True 720x720 dpi Resolution
- Latest Colour Technology
- Specially Designed Printer Software
- Windows & Mac Compatible

\$719*

Over 3000 Products on the shelf

Cabling
Connectors
Switchboxes
Adaptors

EPSON SUPPLIES

- Toner Cartridges.
- Developing Units
- Ink Cartridges
- Ribbon
- Paper

... all in Stock!

Accessories:-

PCMCIA 14.4 Fax/Modem	\$249
4MB Ram Upgrade	\$349

EPSON support and reliability

Two-year limited warranty on printers
One-year warranty on Laptops and toll-free
EPSON Connection technical support
hotline to answer questions.



1120 De Maisonneuve West,
Between Peel and Stanley

Tel.: (514) 288-6000
Fax: (514) 288-7800

WE ACCEPT MCGILL P/O's
* ALL PRICES ARE CASH, CERTIFIED CHEQUE,
INTERAC OR MCGILL P/O PRICES.

Workers there, profits here

Nike Shoes and the Indonesian Worker

BY NANDINI SAXENA

A worker employed at a Nike production plant in Indonesia can expect to earn approximately \$1.03 per day, or just a little less than \$0.14 per hour. Half a world away, Nike executives in North America are raking in the profits.

With 115 workers on each production line and an expected production quota of 1 600 pairs of shoes a day, the profit margins for Nike are tremendous. Labour costs are a minuscule \$0.12 for each pair of \$80 Nikes sold in the United States.

It makes economic sense for the huge American-owned corporation to close down its American plants, where the average hourly wage is \$6.94, and move production to the cheap labour pools of Indonesia, Taiwan, China, and Malaysia.

The subsistence wages that unskilled Indonesian workers earn are less than what the Indonesian government considers necessary to meet "minimum physical needs". One survey by the International Labour Organisation survey found that 88 per cent of women who earn this wage level are malnourished.

This type of exploitation will continue to flourish as long as the alliance of authoritarian regimes and foreign multinationals suppress labour activism and legislation. Multinationals have often actively discouraged the creation of labour unions because they reduce profits. In the Philippines for example, the National Army has been called in to crush union activity by employees of a multinational.

Often the expectation is that the government will guarantee a docile labour force, and when governments can no longer do this, production plants are moved. Rising wages and the creation of newer pools of labour — the economic frontiers of Vietnam and China — also encourages the mobility of foreign capital.

This is an all-too-common pattern. Nike once contracted production of their shoes to a

The subsistence wages that unskilled Indonesian workers earn are less than what the Indonesian government considers necessary to meet "minimum physical needs". One survey by the International Labour Organisation survey found that 88 per cent of women who earn this wage level are malnourished.

South Korean company, but when female workers won the right to strike and create labour unions, all new production plants were moved to other countries with less worker protection like Indonesia.

Nike in Indonesia is but one example of the broader tangle of multinational corporations and free trade zones that has arisen from the American glorification of open-market economics.

The ideology of the 'open-market' demands that domestic

regimes control popular resistance to poor pay, unsafe conditions and long working hours in multinational 'sweat-shops'.

Economic liberalism and free trade form the context in which businesses like Nike move their production to south-east Asia. Upon reflection, it is obvious who benefits from relocation to the cheaper economies of the developing world, and who suffers.

with files from Harper's Magazine and the Far-Eastern Economic Review.

IMMIGRATE TO CANADA

For CANADIAN Permanent Residence Visa, you may apply for one of the following categories: *Independent, Business or Investor.*

To qualify for Independent category you require:

A minimum of a Bachelor with at least 1 year of work experience in one of the following Occupations: **Accountants, Physical Scientists, Computer Programmers, Engineers, Finance, Physicists, Mathematicians, Systems Analysts Physiotherapists** and many more....

Call us for a Preliminary Evaluation at no cost. We invite you to call our immigration experts and arrange an appointment. Our policy is to Process your case ONLY if we believe it will pass. Otherwise, we will advise you on how to prepare for your application in the future! If you are a Businessman or want to invest in Canada, we have the plan for you as well.

We look forward to assisting you and your family!!

D'ANGELO, LECCSE INC.

5255 Henri-Bourassa W., Suite 100, Montreal, Quebec H4R 2M6
Tel.: 331-5700 852-5825 Fax: 852-1506 E-Mail: lfrank@interlink.net

ATTENTION TEACHERS!

You asked for it, and asked for it, and asked for it.
Now, at last - you're going to get it.

BRITANNICA on CD-ROM

Now you can get the text of Encyclopaedia Britannica on a single CD for only

\$995.00

(reg. \$1249.00 - taxes and shipping extra)

For more information on this remarkable research tool

Call 1-800-465-9439

Take advantage of this limited time offer (exp. Sept. 30/95) by placing your order through your school today!



BRITANNICA LEARNING MATERIALS, LTD.

College Pro
STUDENT
PAINTERS



Leadership Opportunity

College Pro Painters, an international student painting company with over 20 years experience, is currently accepting applications for trainer positions

The successful candidate will possess the following experience and characteristics:

1. Be a university student or graduate.
2. Have at least one summer of professional painting experience.
3. Have proven experience in teaching or coaching young people.

The salary ranges from \$10-\$12 per hour and will be commensurate with experience. The interested applicants are asked to send their CV to:

Mail: Peinture Étudiants College Pro
1425 Boul. René-Levesque Ouest, #305
Montréal, Québec
H3G 1T7

Fax: (514) 874-1840
Phone: (514) 874-4061

THE MCGILL DAILY
Ticket Giveaway

GINGER
APRIL 8

MELVINS APR 25
GOO GOO DOLLS APR 8

TORN THE WET SPROCKET
APR 25

ROYAL TRUX
APR 30

Come to the McGill Daily offices 3480 McTavish: Union Building B-07 and pick up your free ticket. While supplies last.

CE PRINTEMPS À VIA RAIL SOLDE DE SIÈGES

DÈS AUJOURD'HUI, PARCOUREZ LE PAYS À MOITIÉ PRIX !



50% DE RABAIS
TOUS LES TRAINS, PARTOUT

Les trains de VIA Rail^{MC} circulent ce printemps avec des rabais jamais vus : 50 % sur tous les sièges et à bord de tous les trains, partout au Canada. À moitié prix pour les sièges en classe économique, en première classe VIA 1 et en classe voiture-lits, à l'exception de la classe *Bleu d'Argent*^{MC} du transcontinental de l'Ouest. Aucun achat à l'avance n'est requis. Vous avez jusqu'au 23 avril pour acheter vos billets, et le voyage doit être effectué au plus tard le 31 mai*. Comment résister à de tels rabais ? Réservez maintenant et visitez vos parents et amis ce printemps, alors que la campagne est en fleurs et que nos villes débordent d'activités. Vous méritez des mini-vacances ce printemps, et avec 50 % de rabais, VIA les rend accessibles. Appelez votre agent de voyages ou VIA Rail dès aujourd'hui.

* D'autres conditions peuvent s'appliquer.



VENEZ VOIR LE TRAIN AUJOURD'HUI



Plume sur la portée

François Meloche

Vous redoutez plus que tout la musique actuelle ? Vous vous méfiez des gens qui composent encore de la musique dite classique ? Bref, vous n'avez jamais pardonné à Wagner, à Stravinsky et à Satie d'avoir révolutionné les harmonies de Beethoven et de Bach. Pourtant, la musique change et ceux et celles qui la composent aussi. En tant qu'étudiant-e, vous devriez sans doute porter attention à ce que vos compatriotes de la faculté de musique concoctent. Pierre Klanac, jeune compositeur québécois nous donne ses impressions sur sa formation et la compétition à laquelle il doit faire face. Il nous fait également part de sa vision de la musique en tant que jeune compositeur.

McGill Daily français : Quelle est votre formation musicale ?

Pierre Klanac : À l'école, il y a deux programmes différents : le programme de composition et le programme d'écriture. En première année, j'étais en écriture. Ce programme fait l'étude des diffé-

rents langages de la musique à travers l'histoire et des compositions : l'harmonie, le contrepoint, la fugue. On commence vraiment à la Renaissance. On étudie aussi la période baroque et, notamment, les chorales de Bach pour l'harmonie. On étudie ce que les autres ont fait, car cela permet de décortiquer les compositions et d'écrire des règles déterminant la structure des pièces. Ces règles permettent de prédire ce qui se passe quand il y a tel ensemble de notes à telle place, et ce qui vient après. Mais il y a toujours des exceptions, surtout lorsque l'on parle de Bach.

DF : Quand vous sortez de là, lorsque vous obtenez votre diplôme, qu'est-ce qui suit ?

PK : En ce qui me concerne, que ce soit le diplôme d'études supérieures, le bac, la maîtrise ou même le doctorat, ce n'est pas aussi significatif que dans d'autres domaines. Pour que les instrumentistes puissent être acceptés à l'O.S.M., par exemple, il leur faut passer une audition. Tu peux être âgé de

quinze ans et être sans diplôme, si tu pètes le feu ils vont te prendre. Tu peux avoir un doctorat, rater une audition et ne pas être accepté.

DF : Pour vous, cela ne va-t-il pas être difficile de percer en raison du très grand nombre de compositeurs sur le marché ?

PK : Vivre de musique de concert au Québec ! Il faut oublier ça... La seule façon de vivre, c'est de faire de la musique de téléroman ou de publicité, malgré le fait que ce ne soit pas un milieu très ouvert. Quand on parle de musique de télévision, de publicité, de jingles, etc., c'est très payant, surtout les pubs. Cependant, on va prendre quelqu'un qui a beaucoup d'expérience au détriment de tous les autres. Pour moi ce serait plus difficile de faire ce genre de musique parce qu'il n'y a pas de liberté.

DF : Comment voyez-vous l'évolution des nouvelles musiques ?

PK : C'est dur à concevoir car, à toutes les époques, il y a eu des chocs. Par exemple, si on regarde l'époque de Palestrina dans les an-

nées 1500, on constate qu'il se faisait beaucoup de musique religieuse. Le chant grégorien, qui avait commencé dans les années 800, n'avait qu'une seule voix. Puis la polyphonie est apparue quand on a mis deux voix ensemble. Cela a évolué jusqu'à quatre et six voix. Cela a créé un énorme choc ! Le pape a alors scapoté et a imposé un retour au plein chant. Mais aujourd'hui, c'est rare d'être choqué en allant à un concert, ça n'existe plus. Le dernier à l'avoir fait est Stravinsky avec le *Sacre du Printemps*. Il y a presque eu une émeute après la première du concert. Aujourd'hui, on ne voit jamais une foule huer lors d'un concert. Mais, ça ne veut pas dire pour autant que tout s'est fait. Tout a été fait pour ce que nous connaissons aujourd'hui, mais rien n'empêche la découverte de nouvelles choses. Les compositeurs de la nouvelle génération, comme les français Tristan Murail ou Gérard Grisé (nés dans les années 40-50), ont fait des œuvres très intéressantes et c'était du neuf.

DF : Comment voyez-vous la différence entre la musique classique ou contemporaine et la musique rock/populaire ?

PK : La musique populaire est une musique qui amène les gens à se rassembler. C'est une musique qui doit être plus effective dans le présent. Il faut que ça marche tout de suite. Tu ne mets pas un CD de musique populaire pour te mettre à réfléchir sur ce qui se passe dans la musique. C'est plus un *feeling* qui est recherché et c'est parfait ainsi.

La musique de concert est aussi expressive. Mais il y a une idée musicale qui est perçue et comprise tout de suite. Souvent la musique de concert demande un effort de concentration, d'écoute, pour essayer de faire des liens.

DF : Y a-t-il une musique qui se situe entre les deux ?

PK : Oui, il y a des choses hybrides qui se font comme Frank Zappa ou Pink Floyd, à leurs débuts, avec leurs musiques de film.

DF : Qu'en est-il de la création dans ces styles de musique ?

PK : Il y a deux types de créateurs : celui qui improvise et celui qui travaille sur papier. Sur papier, il voit ce qu'il fait et il peut revenir en arrière et analyser. Tandis que l'improvisateur a besoin d'une très bonne technique, il n'improvise pas n'importe comment. Le jazz implique quelqu'un qui connaît très bien ses progressions d'accord. Bach était un des plus grands improvisateurs de son temps, mais il avait aussi une technique implacable. Et avoir beaucoup de technique n'empêche pas d'avoir de bonnes idées.

On parle, à tort je crois, d'intellectualisme de la musique contemporaine. Il n'y a pas de grandes découvertes mathématiques dans la musique. Il ne faut pas oublier que la musique, c'est un événement physique. Dans le fond, Pythagore est à la base des recherches acoustiques actuelles. Il a établi que si on prend une corde et qu'on la divise en deux, on obtient l'octave ; puis, en trois, on obtient la quinte, etc.

Le son est un phénomène physique, c'est une fréquence, c'est un nombre de vibrations par seconde. Pour exprimer le phénomène physique, ça prend un langage mathématique. La musique, c'est en quelque sorte des chiffres. Il ne faut pas en avoir peur. Souvent les gens s'attachent beaucoup plus au côté *feeling* de la musique, à ce qui nous fait ressentir quelque chose. C'est sûr que le but ultime, c'est ça. Mais pour en arriver là, rien n'empêche le compositeur de comprendre comment la musique est construite.

Troisième Festival international du court métrage

Justyna Latek

Moins connu que le Festival des films du monde, le Festival international du court métrage est intéressant pour la qualité de sa sélection. De plus, non seulement ses activités sont-elles plus variées, mais il vous sera beaucoup plus facile d'obtenir des billets pour le film introuvable que vous rêvez de voir depuis des mois. Voici donc un aperçu des activités de ce festival et une sélection des meilleurs films qui y seront présentés.



Atelier : Le Super 16

Judi 6 avril, de 13h30 à 17h10, salle 1.

Atelier qui a pour but de familiariser le public et les aspirants cinéastes aux techniques de la pellicule du Super 16. On y traitera des préalables techniques d'un tournage en

Super 16, du gonflage en 35 mm, de la postproduction film et vidéo et des moyens de la production indépendante. À la clôture de l'atelier, il y aura projection d'un extrait du film *L'Arche de verre* de Bernard Gosselin, produit par l'ONF. Pour ceux et celles qui s'inquiètent du prix de l'activité... c'est gratuit !

Forum : Scénariser le court

Vendredi 7 avril, de 13h30 à 17h00, salle 1.

Ce forum s'adresse à tous ceux et celles qui s'intéressent à scénariser un court métrage. Il sera question de

la durée des plans, de la séquence et du rythme du déroulement de l'action. Les conférenciers et conférencières, qui viennent du Québec, de la Suisse et de la Belgique, sont des professionnels du cinéma œuvrant dans le milieu académique ou dans le milieu de la production. Encore une fois, cette activité est gratuite.

Course destination monde 94-95

Dimanche 9 avril, 17h00, salle 1.

Les coureurs et coureuses, fraîchement revenus de leurs périples planétaires, vous invitent à une projection d'images de leurs aventures.

Rétrospectives et hommages

Les billets d'admission sont à retirer, contribution volontaire.



Krzysztof Kieslowski

Mardi 4 avril, 19h30, Salle 1 : Krzysztof Kieslowski : *Période documentaire 1973-1980*. Seront au programme six des plus grands courts métrages de ce créateur, lesquels, comme *Le Décalogue* et *Les Trois Couleurs*, traitent de « l'homme aux prises avec son destin et en marche vers les confins de la liberté » (Tadeusz Sobolewski, critique de cinéma, Var-



sovie). Rappelons que ces films sont rarement à l'affiche, même dans les cinémathèques, et que ceci est une chance unique de les voir.

Judi 6 avril, 19h30, salle 1 : Oliver Stone : *Les Années NYU (1969-1971)*. Les trois films au programme, *Mad Man of Martinique*, *Last Year in Vietnam*, *Michael and Marie*, ont été tournés alors qu'Oliver Stone avait à peine 25 ans. La guerre du Viêt-Nam faisait rage et Oliver Stone s'engageait déjà dans son combat contre l'histoire officielle. Série à ne pas manquer.

Vendredi 7 avril, 19h30, salle 1 : Jacques Tati. Présentation de trois courts métrages, tous comiques : *Soigne ton gauche*, *L'École des facteurs*, *Cours du soir*.

Longue nuit du court

Le samedi 8 avril à 23h30 (salle 1) aura lieu la *longue nuit du court* ; au programme : dix-sept courts métrages, tous plus drôles les uns que les autres. Entre autres *Sauvez les lapins*, qui traite du « déjeuner gastronomique d'un couple d'Américain dans un restaurant select de la Place de l'Étoile », sujet qui fait sourire d'avance. Il y a aussi *Hugo et Hilda* : Hugo, sur le point de demander sa petite amie en mariage, a des problèmes avec son... poisson. Tout cela pour la modique somme de 6 dollars.

Pour plus de renseignements sur la programmation du festival : 872-7884. Toutes les activités auront lieu à la Maison de la culture Frontenac, 2550 Est, rue Ontario.

Entrevue avec Grim Skunk

La Sorcellerie grimée...

Anne Caporal

Nous sommes convaincus que dès que tu mets du temps et de l'énergie dans ce que tu fais, ça va payer un jour et tu vas aller loin. » Sept années déjà que Grim Skunk a débuté et on peut dire que leur credo les a récompensés.

Même si, à l'origine, le groupe n'avait aucune intention professionnelle, après leur tournée trans-canadienne et américaine, ils auraient tort de ne pas persévérer. Leur talent et leur astuce leur ont valu une très grande popularité. À en croire la jeune foule exaltée qui est venue les écouter vendredi dernier au Métropolis, la signature du groupe avec les Disques Cargo a juste permis de donner le dernier coup de pouce nécessaire à la formation pour décoller. Peter, le guitariste de Grim Skunk, a accordé une entrevue au McGill Daily français.

McGill Daily français : Comment avez-vous débuté et comment avez-vous décidé de votre formation ?

Peter : « On pratiquait ensemble mais sans vraiment avoir l'intention de former un groupe. On ramassait quelques caisses de bière et on jammait. Ça a duré pendant longtemps, on était vraiment impliqués mais on n'était pas professionnels. Notre truc, c'était de jouer pour nos amis, dans des soirées ou des hangars. On montrait des spectacles pour se faire plaisir, pour passer du bon temps avec nos potes. »

DF : Aujourd'hui, toute une imagerie est présente dans vos spectacles. Est-ce le résultat direct du genre de soirées que vous passiez entre amis ?

P : On essaye de recréer une ambiance terrifiante sur scène car pour nous, c'est Halloween tous les jours ! Déjà quand on se produisait pour nos amis, on aimait faire de leur fête un vrai spectacle. Jonathan et Ben sont nos directeurs artistiques et sont de véritables artistes. Aujourd'hui, ils créent cet aspect visuel

terrifiant qui transmet à la foule tout le feeling du show.

DF : On remarque que votre public rentre vraiment dans le jeu dans vos concerts, est-ce un effet désiré ?

P : Idéalement, on est supposés recréer une excitation totale, renverser la foule et la faire frissonner, créer de réels moments d'extase. Tout le monde devrait devenir fou à l'un de nos concerts, se sentir libre ! Nos fans rentrent dans un état second, parfois en transe. On parle dans nos micros, et Franz [guitariste et chanteur] guide la foule durant la soirée, lui lance des slogans, la fait réagir. »

DF : Comment avez-vous percé ?

P : « On a mis tout notre effort et toute notre énergie dans ce que nous faisons. Le moindre profit était réinvesti dans le groupe. On a aussi eu une subvention du Programme des jeunes bénévoles, ce qui nous a permis d'acheter du matériel. Aujourd'hui, on voit que ça a payé puisque nous avons de la publicité sur Much Music et Musique Plus. »

DF : L'accueil est-il différent au Québec et au Canada ?

P : « Le Québec a toujours été bon pour nous, alors qu'au Canada ça a toujours été de la merde. Maintenant, le Canada nous encourage mais c'est grâce au Québec. On aime le Québec, on promeut le Québec. »

DF : Comment avez-vous été accueillis aux États-Unis durant votre tournée ?

P : « Ça s'est plutôt bien passé, mais la réaction du public a été très différente de celle d'ici. De toute façon, l'Amérique est généralement hermétique à tout ce qui n'est pas américain. Et comme on chante en plusieurs langues, les gens n'ont pas su réagir à cette incorporation de cultures. Mais on compte bien continuer dans cette voix quand même pour nos prochains albums »

DF : Certaines personnes ont qualifié vos paroles de violentes et puissantes. Qu'en pensez-vous ?

P : « Nos paroles ne sont pas puissantes. »

DF : Que voulez-vous dire par là ?

P : « Nos paroles n'ont pas un message clair, elles ont toujours des dizaines de significations différentes. Parfois, les gens ne sont pas sûrs d'avoir compris la bonne signification. Je crois pourtant que chaque interprétation est valide, alors je leur dit qu'ils ont raison, que c'est exactement ça que ça voulait dire. »

DF : Comment évaluez-vous les problèmes de la scène locale montréalaise ?

P : « Il y a de l'espoir. Mais il y a aussi des problèmes économiques avec les bars. Cela rend les choses encore plus difficiles pour la relève. Il reste peu d'endroits où ils ont la possibilité

de se produire. Par exemple, dans le cas des Foufounes Électriques, je suis persuadé qu'il a quelqu'un qui tente de les avoir. C'est dommage que les Foufs aient dû fermer car c'était une bonne place pour les groupes locaux qui voulaient se faire découvrir. »

DF : Que pensez-vous de l'émergence des compagnies de production indépendantes ?

P : « C'est la voie du futur. Les labels indépendants restent en contact avec les artistes de manière très proche, tout en leur laissant une grande liberté dans leurs choix de carrière. Avec une compagnie comme Cargo, nous décidons à quoi nos spectacles vont ressembler, ce que nous allons composer ou écrire. Alors que dans les années 80, les maisons de production contrôlaient complètement les artistes. La vision des affaires prenait alors le dessus sur l'art. et c'était ça le problème. »



Peter, guitariste de Grim Skunk

Les Grenouilles ont cinq ans !

Le théâtre de la Grenouille s'est donné pour mandat de monter des pièces de langue française et du vingtième siècle. En fait c'est le seul groupe de création artistique francophone du campus de l'Université McGill.

Pour célébrer le cinquième anniversaire du théâtre de la Grenouille, le McGill Daily français vous propose un petit historique de la troupe, commenté par un de ses membres les plus illustres : Luc Grenier.

En 1991, la troupe est fondée par un groupe d'étudiant-es francophones de l'université.

Phillipe Collard, directeur de la troupe à cette époque, écrit une adaptation théâtrale du roman *Poussière sur la ville* d'André Langevin. « On a essayé de payer le droits

d'auteur, dit Luc Grenier, mais on ne nous a jamais répondu à ce sujet. »

En 1992, on monte *Bouts Tabous* : « ...un spectacle composé de huit extraits de pièces sur le thème de la mort de l'amour, l'amour de la mort. Le choix des textes sortait des sentiers battus », commente Luc Grenier. Entre autres, *Dis-Joe* de Beckett, *En famille* de Jacques Prévert, *Jeux de Massacre* de Ionesco...

En 1993, la troupe présente *Cirques vicieux*, cette fois-ci autour du thème du cirque. « Le thème du cirque était le seul thème directeur du choix des textes, c'était notre point de départ. Tous les personnages dans les pièces présentées sont clownesques, dans le sens qu'ils jouent un faux-jeu », nous dit Luc Grenier, qui était directeur de la

troupe cette année-là. Ce départ, le cirque, a mené la troupe bien loin. Puis ils ont présenté *Neige-Folle*, création de l'œuvre d'un membre du théâtre, Catherine Caron. De plus, à l'entracte, on pouvait voir à l'action trois jeunes peintres créant leurs œuvres en direct. Pourquoi cet élément multi-média ? « Nous voulions intégrer la peinture au spectacle, nous dit Luc Grenier; de plus, on ne voulait pas se limiter dans nos moyens d'expression et nous voulions profiter de la proximité que le *Player's* offre avec le spectateur. L'idée nous est venue quand nous cherchions un commun décor pour toutes les pièces au programme. Nous ne trouvions pas, alors nous avons décidé de trouver des artistes-peintres pour participer à notre spectacle. » L'effet était surprenant, et rajoutait un élément très physique et très vivant.

En 1994 la troupe présente *Les Ionesqueries*, sous la direction artistique de Claude Lafontant. Ici, évidemment, le point de départ est l'œuvre d'Inesco, cependant la

troupe ne s'en est pas tenue aux textes les plus connus du dramaturge de l'absurde. Parmi les pièces au programme, il y avait : *Pour préparer un œuf dur*, *Apprendre à marcher* et *Les Salutations*.

En 1995, la troupe a monté *Jacques et son maître*, pièce écrite en français par l'auteur tchèque Milan Kundera.

Maintenant que la troupe a pris de la maturité, et qu'elle s'efforce de devenir club membre de l'AEUM (Association des étudiants de l'Université McGill), des projets sont déjà dans l'air pour l'année prochaine, alors n'hésitez pas à entrer en contact avec le *Player's theatre* si votre âme d'acteur ou d'actrice crève de percer.

J.-A. L.

Vamos a s'éclater !

Vous les aviez peut-être vus au festival de Jazz. Quel souvenir formidable ! Un spectacle de salsa et merengue endiablé en plein air, un soir torride de juillet. À chaque fois que Papo Ross & Orquesta Pambiche montent sur les planches, ils les défoncent. L'enthousiasme du public est palpable ; sa réaction, déchainée.

Ce que vous ne savez peut-être pas, c'est que ce groupe fétiche des rythmes latins ne vient pas d'Amérique du Sud, mais bien de Montréal et que les occasions de le voir se produire sont nombreuses.

Vendredi prochain aura lieu le lancement de leur nouvel album, *Vamos a pambichar*. Vous êtes tous et toutes conviés à assister à la mega fiesta qui couronnera l'événement. C'est dans le cadre d'une soirée *Oyé* au Métropolis que sera lancé le disque. Amants et amantes de la salsa, soyez-y, à 20h00.

Métropolis, 59, rue Ste-Catherine Est

Cannes comes to the Moyse

McGill's second annual Student Film and Video Festival

by Hypatia Francis and
Seth Abramovitch

In its second year, the upcoming McGill Student Film and Video Festival is the only real forum left for film-makers at McGill.

Up until three years ago, the McGill Film Society (MFS) had been presenting small festivals. When the club shut down, the festivals came to an end.

The former MFS was replaced by Image Ensemble, an organisation with a broader focus, serving young film-makers throughout Montréal. This effectively took away any opportunity for Film and Communications students at McGill to present outside of their workshops.

Then, the opportunity to present in the department also came under threat. The Film and Communications department was renamed English Cultural Studies and with that came a shift to a more theoretical approach.

Many students in the department were upset by this change. Dean Davis, one of the film-makers whose work will be screened at the festival, says "next year it looks as if they'll have even less workshops."

Last year, Malve Petersmann stepped in with the idea of organising a festival to showcase the talent at McGill. At first, she did not receive much support from the department.

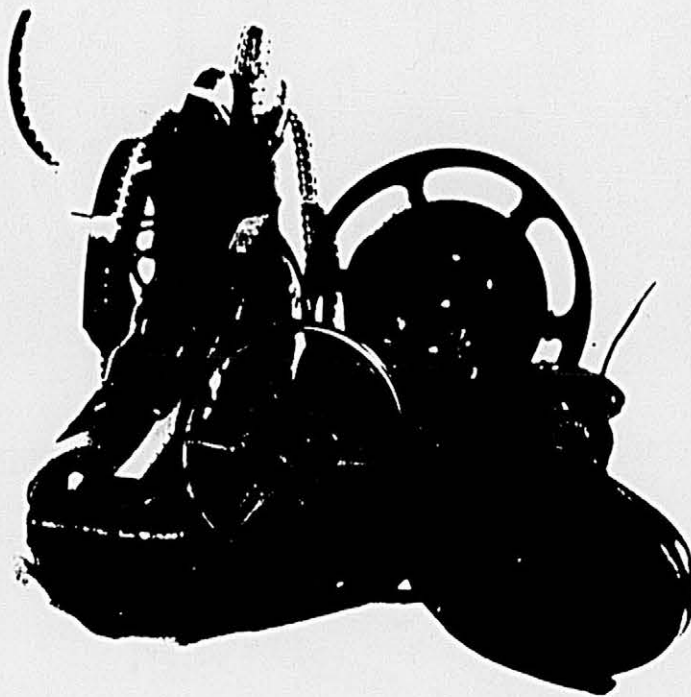
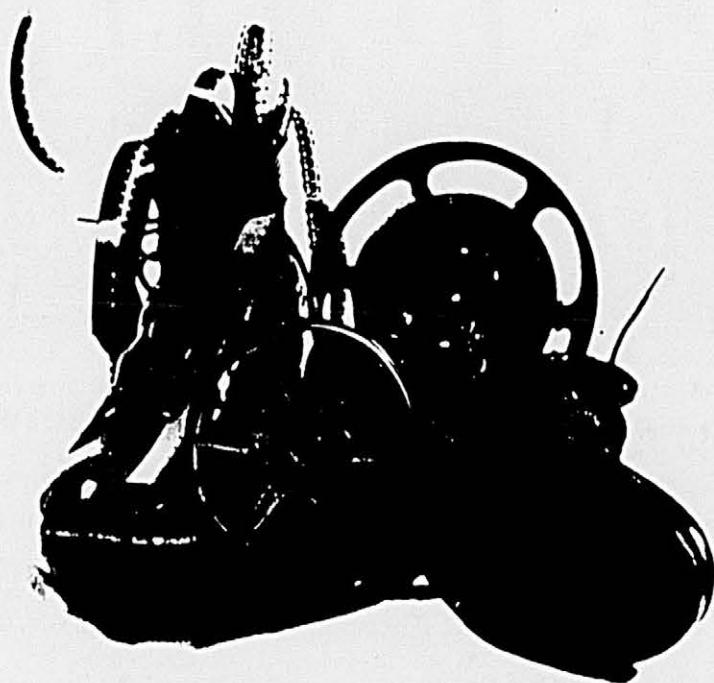
But as Petersmann explains, last year's festival, "ended up being a big success. We had eighty people the first night and 180 the next. People were impressed not only with the quantity of films shown but also with their quality."

This success, along with the fact that several of last year's entries received critical acclaim in the Montréal, Chicago and New York film festivals, means there is no lack of support to be had this year.

This year, the event is being sponsored by the Arts Undergraduate Society, and the Department of English Students Association. As a result, the festival organisers have been able to afford better publicity for the event. Also, the films will be judged and presented with awards in a ceremony at the close of the festival.

Sensitive to criticisms that the festival is becoming too competitive, Petersmann points out, "it is simply a recognition of quality and, more importantly, of hard work." The festival is meant to be not only a forum for film students but also, in many ways, a stepping-stone for students' careers.

This festival also provides practical experience for the film-makers. "The only way to learn about film," says Daniel Ferguson of Image ensemble, "is to make one."



All of the organisers agree that one of the more important aspects of the festival is that it takes their films and videos out of a classroom setting, allowing for improvement and growth.

This can be seen in the variety of the films and videos. The entries range from elaborate

productions involving up to 30 people to smaller one-man productions.

Working mostly with McGill's limited audio-visual equipment, namely video, Super-8, and some 16mm found footage, the student work promises to be nothing if not resourceful. Last year,

Mike Stamm had a huge crowd pleaser with his "Cry of the Death Pumpkin", a wickedly clever and slick send-up of low-budget horror films.

Organised and run by students, the festival promises to be one of the more interesting at McGill. It is said that necessity

is the mother of invention. As tired and old as that adage may seem, it contains more than a grain of truth.

The festival runs April 6th and 7th, 18h-22h at Moyse Hall, Arts Building. For more information, please call Malve Petersmann at 398-3128 or 284-1996.

New film portrays Maori life in New Zealand

Fiction

without the

Pulp

by Azim Hussain

I heard two louts talking on the bus the other day about the new movie *Once Were Warriors*. "I thought it was about warriors, but it's not. It's about these guys with tattoos who fight in bars," said one of them.

Well, it's actually neither. But what turns out to be a blessing in disguise — the heavy advertisement of this movie on TV as some sort of tough-guy violent action film — might serve to attract louts such as those on my bus. *Once Were Warriors* is completely different from the ads: it has a very serious story to tell.

Indeed, it is a boon that *Once Were Warriors* is getting such publicity. This is probably due to a good distributor in Canada. Excellent art films come and go and nobody hears about them. It goes to show how distributors often hold the key to a movie's success. With a cast of unknowns and a first-time film director, *Once Were Warriors* is an art film that has won awards around the world.

Once Were Warriors is about a Maori family in New Zealand. The indigenous population of that country faces many of the same problems as Canada's native population: alcoholism, suicide, violence, and rampant unemployment.

But be forewarned, this is no saccharine-sweet exotic tale of noble savages to soothe the guilty, liberal consciences. It is a gritty look at the Heke family: Jake's alcoholism, violent temper, and brutal physical abuse of his wife, Beth. It is a look at Grace Heke, the 13-year-old daughter who, despite the squalor, the malt liquor, and the desperation, likes to write stories about fantastical creatures.

It is a look at Boogie and Nig, the two brothers who are at the edge of the destructive male vortex that threatens to swallow them up. But above all, it is about Beth Heke and how she keeps her family together despite the odds.

Those involved in the film were apprehensive about what

the response might be from the native community in New Zealand, given the traditional stereotypes about Maoris. After all, *Once Were Warriors* is not concerned with projecting positive images, and in a society with such an entrenched conflict between two peoples, this could be an explosive brew, possibly confirming the stereotypes.

But the response was completely unexpected. *Once Were Warriors* was warmly received in the Maori community and many said that the violence portrayed was but the tip of the iceberg.

About this whole issue of violence, people say, "Oh, I heard that film is violent" as if it were in the same league as *Pulp Fiction* or *Natural Born Killers*. Let's get this straight: this is no Tarantino film. To simply say that this movie is violent and to leave it at that undermines the integrity of the story.

Yes, the film is violent, but it's the violence of everyday life. The violence that we would rather not look at. The violence

that is hidden by the walls of a family home or the walls of a rough bar. It is not the disembodied violence of a psychotic couple who go on a killing spree across America.

Perhaps that is what people find so disturbing about *Once Were Warriors*; they can't forget about it once they step out of the theatre, because it's so real. People were crying while watching this movie. I don't think anyone cried watching *Natural Born Killers* or *Pulp Fiction*; that's the difference.

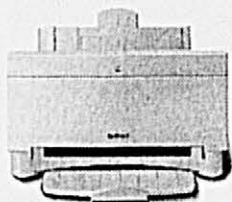
To miss this film would be to miss a brilliant work of art. So if you're going to take a break during paper-writing or exam-studying, an hour and a half watching *Once Were Warriors* would be better spent than a few hours at Annie's. The book by the same name was written by Alan Duff and published in 1990. It has recently been published by Vintage Books, a division of Random House.

YEAR-END SALE

at McGill Computer Store

StyleWriter II

- laser-quality printing
- compact design



\$326
BONUS! EXTRA INK
CARTRIDGE FREE!

Macintosh LC 630

- 8MB RAM, 250MB hard drive
- Apple 15" MultipleScan Display
- Mac-compatible keyboard
- ClarisWorks software



\$1799

Macintosh PowerBook 150

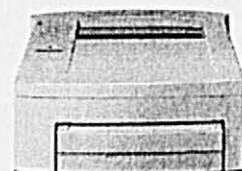
- includes software and travelling case!



\$1399

Personal LaserWriter 320

- PostScript laser printer



\$824

Graduating?
Take advantage of your last
chance to buy at special
educational prices!

Power Macintosh 7100/80

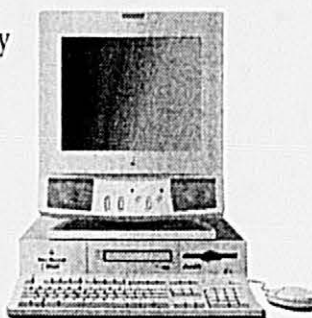
- 8MB of RAM, 700MB hard drive
- Internal CD-ROM drive
- 256k Level 2 cache
- Apple 15" MultipleScan Display
- AppleDesign Keyboard



\$4042

Power Macintosh 6100/66

- 8MB of RAM, 350MB hard drive
- Internal CD-ROM drive
- 256k Level 2 cache
- Apple 15" MultipleScan Display
- AppleDesign Keyboard



\$2826

Apple Colour StyleWriter Pro

- includes 64 scalable TrueType fonts!
- prints using fast-drying, fade-resistant ink.
- uses four separate ink cartridges for a low cost per page.
- provides high-quality printing at a low cost per page.



\$440



Authorized
Higher Education Reseller

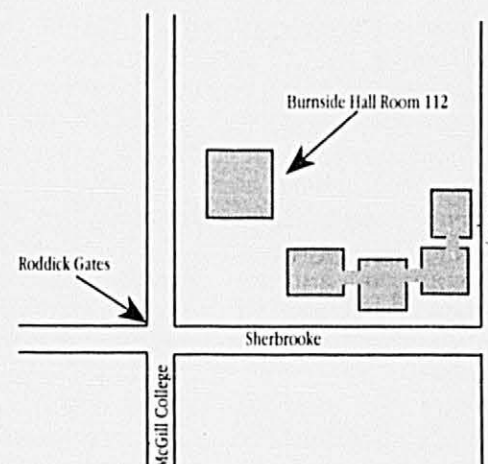
MCS
McGill Computer Store

Burnside Hall Room 112 Tel: 398-5025 Fax: 398-5185
Electronic Mail: MCS@CC01AN.MCGILL.CA

Limited quantities available at these promotional prices.
Valid McGill ID will be required at time of purchase.
Not all products exactly as illustrated.

- McGill Student Computer Loan and Staff Payroll Deduction programmes available.
- Come see us in Room 112, Burnside Hall for other products available at educational prices.
- Departmental and personal orders accepted.
- Purchases are payable by cash, certified cheque, Interac, VISA, MasterCard, internal McGill accounts, and hospital purchase orders.
- Open 9AM to 5PM, Monday to Friday.

Where to find us ...



Labours

Independent press in Montréal **of love**

by Adam Posluns

The bizarre and sometimes shocking content of zines, which can often push unconventional-ity to the extreme, have attracted a growing number of readers in the past few decades.

'Zines are self-published pamphlets with specified subjects that include everything from B movies and scifimovies to body piercing and masturbatory fantasies and techniques. Their more sophisticated counterparts, called chapbooks, tend to be more general and include submissions which fall under literature, poetry, criticism, reviews and sometimes even reporting.

While motivation and imagination are essential to publish zines, the chances of getting a corporate sponsor for pamphlets with poetry, or on sadomasochism are slim.

The latest report in "Factsheet 5: the definitive guide to the zine revolution" says, "you gotta have one of the following: a) Money, b) A job in a Xerox shop, c) A pal who works in a Xerox shop".

But with modern technology, zines and chap books have become somewhat more accessible, and can often look rather professional when laser photocopied. Submissions have also become largely more accessible through Internet.

As far as making a Profit goes, though, I'm not sure if the term exists in an independent publisher's vocabulary. If it does, it usually means either breaking even or simply getting your stuff in print.

Corey Frost, co-publisher of the Montreal independent press 'ga press', explains that from a retail price of \$5, \$3 will cover the materials, \$1 will go to the bookstore, about \$0.70 will go to the author and the remaining \$0.30 for the publishers will be put to the next issue.

For these reasons, publishing zines is most often either a hobby or a part time occupation. Many will fold within the first year of publication and few can afford to circulate monthly.

Not many would rely on it for sustenance, and hopes for larger distribution are marred by the unthinkable: compromising content for financing.

The explosion

Considering these factors, what exactly is it that facilitated the zine revolution? What's behind the proliferation of these pamphlets? Most importantly, why do these people even bother doing it?

Perhaps self-publishing signifies a rejection of the all-encompassing classifications of large-scale media. These thousands of voices challenge the smug and catchy buzzwords with which the media so easily labels facets of our age.

As such, the zine revolution represents a shift from all-encompassing, media-imposed labels to self-created identities. Monolithic terms like "generation X" become irrelevant in the face of the remarkable diversity of zine culture.

Adam Sternbergh of "This" Magazine suggests, however, that the revolution has been blown so far out of proportion that its identity as a counterculture revolt against conventional, large scale media, has been reversed. Now, that same large scale media covers the phenomenon in their pages.

"The [original] allure of zine culture stems from its image as a great democratic movement, a revolt against the evil media oligopoly and its Orwellian control of information," says Sternbergh.

Will people soon be looking back on this time period, calling it "the era of the zine revolution"? It appears as though the idea(s) behind these independent press publications been convoluted in order to accommodate the coverage of it by larger media as a fad.

The growth of zine culture shows a dissipation of quality which most often accompanies the proliferation of anything that was originally good. It looks as though zines themselves have become a convention, and what is being said is in large part subordinated to saying it. "The medium's only as good as its message" says Sternbergh. What does that say about the state of the medium right now?

One is bound to wonder if dedication and quality can be found amidst the sea of idiosyncratic fetishes.

The Montreal Scene

Lee Gotham, managing editor of "The Pawn", describes the tri-annual Montréal publication as an "eclectic creative work". The Pawn accepts both solicited and unsolicited submissions of literature, poetry, images and articles of cultural interest.

Gotham claims that its purpose is "to find a voice for writing which might otherwise not find a platform" and to express the "imperishable" ideals which define its writers' "raison

d'être".

Gotham also organizes live performances of the spoken word at Bistro 4 every Monday night. Known as "Enough Said", this event is an extension of 'free' press onto the stage. Publishers, editors and contributors of local zines and chapbooks can be found at these intimate events, showing the interaction and support that exists within the independent press community.

The highly creative binding of the publications of Montreal-based ga press reflects the creativity, diversity and talent depicted in the submissions within its covers. ga press was begun by Corey Frost and Colin Christie who are respectively past and present Creative Writing students at Concordia. In their literary chapbooks, issues with themes seem to spill over onto the cover.

One edition, devoted to letters, appears as a postal package. Each copy of "Oralpalooza", another ga press publication, has been personally kissed and bears the lipstick stain to prove it. ga's most recent project, *Tales of the Last Cheebah-ha*, a novel by McGill student Chris Bell, will be launched at Bistro 4 on April 10.

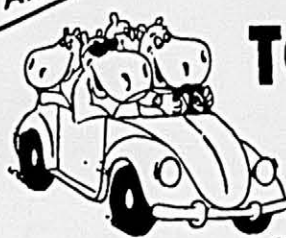
In the face of minimal profit, these people are quite explicit about their reasons for continuing with these publications. For Gotham, what needs to be said must come before what is popular and he's "still doing it because it still needs to be done". Frost says that the books they publish are the books that they would like to read themselves. According to Frost, what's happening in art and literature these days comes from independent publications, not major labels.

Mark Shainblum, a former writer for "Hour", has self-published his own comic books. Shainblum illustrates both the practicality and the ideal behind self-publication. By doing independent publishing, you get experience and your name in print. Shainblum says these labors of love are analogous to sex. The feeling of accomplishment from creating something out of nothing is "the closest a man can get to giving birth". After all, art is life.

These cultural crusaders are examples of publishers who consider what is being said as much as saying it. At the same time they show that the pen is not only mightier than the sword, but sometimes, when it is "needed", it can function without the dollars to support it.

ALLO STOP

Share a ride & save big \$



TORONTO 26\$

OTTAWA 10\$

Now at McGill to Serve You Better

4317 St-Denis 985-3032

Students

Come to the South!

OT
COTA
PT
LPTA
SLP

MedTherapy is a comprehensive rehabilitation company specializing in geriatric care with an emphasis on rehabilitation. With opportunities throughout the Southeast, our therapists provide a team approach to rehabilitation.

Our clinicians enjoy an atmosphere allowing growth and enrichment along with excellent benefits and compensation. We offer flexible schedules and no quotas.

Permanent placement available in:

**North Carolina
Virginia
South Carolina
Florida**

Immediate Needs In:

**Hertford, N.C.
Charlotte, N.C.
New Bern, N.C.
Columbia, S.C.**

EOE

Other exciting opportunities available, please call:

1-800-367-3422

MedTherapy

Association des Étudiant-e-s
Diplômé-e-s Employé-e-s de McGill

agsem
Association of Graduate Students
Employed at McGill

*Attention all TAs and
Lab. Demonstrators*

Your union, AGSEM, needs your help - we need to hear about your experiences as TAs:

Are you feeling over-worked? Exploited? Too many papers to mark, too many students to help?

*Help us to help you - contact the
AGSEM office*

Would you like to improve the lives of TAs at McGill? Become a rep. for your department or stand for the Co-ordinating Committee

**The following positions are available for 1995-96:
One Co-ordinator, Treasurer, Grievance, Equity,
one Information Officer.**

If you are interested in standing for one of these positions, please contact Hugh Potter at the AGSEM office. Co-ordinating Committee members receive an honorarium of \$1000.

Our new office! Suite 2401, rm 12, 2020 University
Office Hours: MWF 12-2 pm Tel 398-2582 FAX 398-2623
E-mail: popa0163@po-box.mcgill.ca

*the
TA union*

FNEEQ



CSN



ESPACE HAIRCRAFT

coiffure

273 Milton, Montréal
284 • 9114

Monday-Wednesday 10 am-7 pm • Thursday-Friday 10 am-9 pm • Saturday 10 am-5 pm
Sylvie • Doreen • Danny • Celiste • François • Marc



**STUDENT
SPECIALS**

OCASIO CONSULTANTS NY

U.S. Immigration

Seeking Employment, continuing education,
Green Card Lottery and opportunity under
NAFTA

call or write

Ocasio Consultants

1957 86th #226
Brooklyn, NY 11214

(212) 606-2009
fax (718) 265-3601

Bla, Bla, Bla, Bla, Bla,

Talk is cheap... REALLY cheap!!!!

Did you know as a McGill staff member you are automatically eligible to participate in an exclusive cellular plan, which includes:

- Nokia 100 portable phone \$199.95 (reg. \$299)
- **Free** connection fee (value \$60)
- **Free** monthly detailed billing
- Monthly access fee \$26.21 (reg. \$35.95)
- \$0.20 per minute local calls (reg. \$0.50)

Call Ray for more details

For all your communication
needs ...

LAZER



LAZER AUTO

Approved Agent

9900 Henri-Bourassa W.
St. Laurent, Qc. H4S 1R5

334-4785

Boldly Go

Bell Mobility

Records

Ground-level entry: scaling the Montréal music market

by Ryan FitzGerald

In the beginning there was sound, and the sound was put on wax. Then independent labels were created to deliver this music to the masses.

McGill student Rob Viola is one of many musicians trying out their fortunes in the milieu of Montréal's music community. Enterprising and ambitious, working the fringes of the music industry, Viola is the quintessential 'noisy neighbour'. A guitarist in local trio Mr. Coffeeneur, he has started up his own record label, Two Peters Records, to issue 7" singles for his band and local group Howard North.

On your own

To start up your own label all you need is somebody's song, a fetching logo (the more cryptic the better), and a few hundred dollars. Getting into the industry at the ground-level is easy, if not humbling.

Probing the recesses of a bag of BBQ-flavoured chips for that elusive last morsel, he intimates just how humble the ground-level is. "Howard North recorded their own material, but decided to found their own label- Coin Operated Records, instead of mailing out demo tapes."

To raise the cash for a record pressing Howard North collaborated with Two Peters and Purderous Magina Records. "The three of us managed to kick in \$700 US. There were no agents, no middlemen...we just called up United Pressing Company in Nashville, sent them the cheque, and they sent us 500 records," explained Viola.

"If you have the money, you can do everything by yourself...no strings attached...So everything is at your own initiative, at every step," he added.

Cargo Records in Montréal and Twin City Records in Minneapolis did most of the distribution for the Howard North album. But usually, unsigned bands have to go from store to store peddling their records on their own.

This lone wolf approach is time consuming and expensive. Because breaking even on record sales is almost impossible, making large orders is a big risk. Record stores and distribution companies in Montréal can facilitate marketing in ways individuals can't, offering invaluable shelf space and marketing expertise. Signing on with independent record distributors puts the artists in a better position to bring the product to market.

Climbing out of the underground

Christian Pronovost is the proprietor of InBeat Records and the Friday resident on the decks at Magenta, across the street from his store.

The March 16 Montréal *Mirror* lauded his skills as a DJ as well as his promotion of Montréal's underground house scene. His reputation comes from his experience in all aspects of the local music industry, from production to retail.

Although he makes his living importing vinyl releases from dance and techno artists and selling them to local DJ's and *enthousiastes*, Pronovost's real love is producing records.

Sporting a cropped goatee, jeans, an undershirt, and a pair of brown tinted shades, he begins his work day at half past noon. He keeps the lights low, nursing a hangover caused by a late-night of partying and an early morning of drinking. I spoke with him between constant phone calls, asking about his latest venture.

"Right now I'm working on Mark Anthony's new album, 'House of Substance'," said Pronovost.

Anthony is the reigning DJ in Montréal's subterranean club scene. His Saturday nights at Playground have moved mountains and sparked interest along the East Coast.

Anthony, Pronovost and Alain Vinet (of MAAV records) have collaborated to release a long awaited compilation of Anthony's work. Anthony's huge following makes his project a plum for prospective labels and distributors. He can afford to be choosy.

"The recording is no problem...you can make it in your bedroom if you know what you're doing," he said.

"Anthony conceptualized the tracks for the 'House of Substance' album, and then we worked on production. Once the DAT [ahi-fidelity demo] was finished, we shopped around for a label to deal with the manufacturing" explained Pronovost. "That's the hard part. You can record all you want but somebody has to be willing to press your record."

"We shopped around and finally made a deal with Emotive Records [of NYC]. Inevitably, most of our business is done in

New York or London. They can get you the best deals with manufacturers and distributors. If it can't take off there, you're out of luck. Nobody in Canada presses vinyl records."

Pronovost approaches record production like a realist painter, trying to capture the authenticity and energy of the artist before it dissipates. "House is still very underground and the artists move on or fade out unless they get attention... You have to be in touch...you need to get close to the ground, where the sound is being generated," said Pronovost.

This ethos reverberates across North America's independent music industry. Labels like Murder Records in Halifax and Dutch East India Trading in New York built reputations for snatching acts from obscurity, capturing their innovation on tape and seeking out retailers willing to take the commercial risks. Artists who wander too far from the mainstream depend on venturesome niche labels to help market their music without libodimizing it.

While corporate recording companies tend to streamline recorded material around the contours of a 'formula' sound which they know they can market, smaller niche labels rely on reputation, ingenuity and daring to attract distributors.

Montréal is replete with such specialty labels. One of the more prolific is Discreet/Indiscreet Records, fronted by locals Linus Booth and Jeff Wayne. Discreet/Indiscreet reaches out as far from formula as you can go.

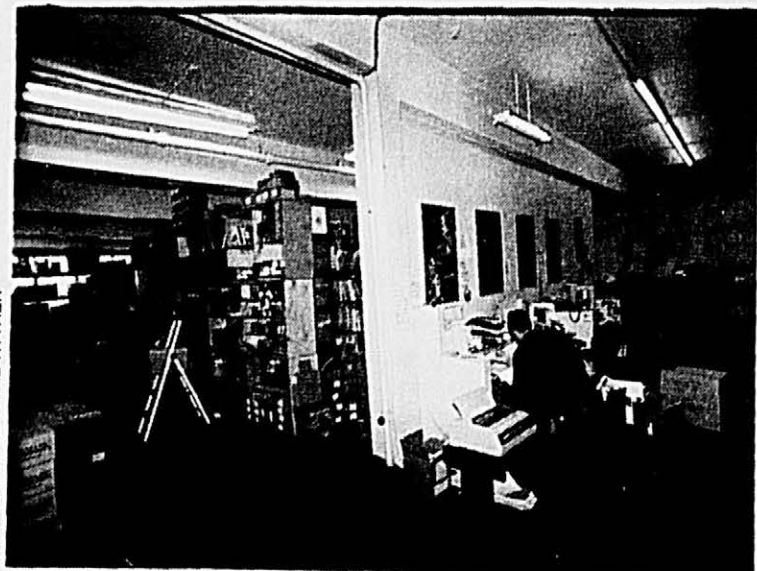
By operating on shoestring budgets and networking distribution through companies in Canada, the US, and England, Discreet/Indiscreet has branched out of Montréal's flowering electronic/ambient scene and signed acts from as far away as Japan. Says Booth, "The people we work with come to us because they trust us. They know our aim is to preserve their music in its boldest form. When we worked with David Kristian [from Montréal], putting out his 'Synaesthesia' album, we knew him and liked his music so we asked him to release it with us."

"We try to retain the artist's original realisation throughout the entire process, from the jacket sleeve to the mastering."

Niche labels such as Discreet/Indiscreet can be so flexible in maintaining the diverse styles of their artists because they have an established and responsive clientele, which often buys their whole catalogue set.

At the pinnacle of the Montréal music industry are big-

from the under ground



DAILY PHOTO BY DAVID RYHER

CARGO ABUZZ WITH ACTIVITY

ger operations like Derivative Records and distributor Cargo Records (Montréal).

Situated in a second floor warehouse above St-Laurent, a few blocks north of Jean-Talon, Cargo is abuzz with activity.

Ascending the stair case and wandering amongst the dozens of warehouse shelves, you have to weave in between busy employees caught up in the hustle and bustle of commerce.

Montréal's Cargo Records distributes co-operatively with Cargo Records' offices in San Diego and London, giving it a global marketing reach.

Cargo Records (Montréal) is the largest independent label distributor in Canada and its reputation precedes it. Cargo hedges its riskier distribution purchases with a commitment to quality goods and the will to seek out new markets for their material.

Woody Whalin has a desk in the rear of Cargo's office, sandwiched between the European imports and the window. He says that Cargo's closer relationship with record stores is a two way street.

Cargo has to know what is selling if it is going to fill orders. An ear to the ground can be a great asset. The Cargo workspace is outfitted with computers and inventory databases which track sales and distribution throughout their network of retail clients.

"Local, national, and international artists use Cargo to distribute their releases...after artists record and manufacturers deliver the finished product, it's Cargo's job to make sure albums aren't gathering dust on shelves."

While Cargo assumes a global marketing stance, its employees act locally on its behalf. While working full time at Cargo, Whalin also runs his own label: Mag-Wheels Records. Whalin says he enjoys both the benefits

of Cargo's extensive distribution network and the selectivity and artistic intimacy with the music that comes with staying small.

"Usually I approach the artists...I sign them for two or three releases. They record them at their own expense, they give them to me with ideas for cover art and then I have them pressed out of my pocket. I pay them with singles...the last few bands I worked with I gave 50 singles each, and at \$4 each that works out to about \$200.

"Right now I have Arista in California print up the records, do the sleeves and do the mastering. But I use Cargo for distribution...if I was in a band and we did a lot of extensive touring then I might give a thought to just crating around these singles on my own and selling them to stores along the way.

"But small bands...need distributors who can reach all the way out to Vancouver and overseas. Cargo distributes in the States and in England...and its catalogue circulates to retailers everywhere...that gives them an overwhelming advantage."

Whalin has no illusions about the profitability potential of independent distribution. "We don't have the same distribution set-up as the majors...[and] we don't deal in the same volume, the CD sales, that can pull down big sales."

Sound, just like motion pictures and wallpaper, has been reproduced and marketed since the invention of the phonograph-transformed into a commodity and exposed to the mercies of market capitalism.

But at every step of production, the intentions and expectations of artists, producers, manufacturers, distributors, and retailers are at work, shaping the content and appearance of the final product you buy off the shelf.

Extra Special
SALON RALPH
Women's & Men's Hair Stylists
Perm \$25
with coupon
Shampoo, cut,
wash, & blow dry
\$10 for him \$15 for her
680 Sherbrooke
(corner University, next to McGill)
844-9688 *SPECIALS WITH THIS AD

Dr. Donald Gordon Collins
B.Sc., D.D.L., Dental Surgeon, *Chirurgien Dentiste*
by appointment
sur rendez-vous
288 - 8531 Monday
12:00 to 7:00 pm
Tuesday to Thursday
8:00 am to 7:00 pm
Open Saturdays
Place du Parc
300 Leo Pariseau
Suite 920
(Corner Park & Pine)

OPTOMETRIST

- Eyes Examined
- Eye Glasses (2 for 1)
- Contact Lenses (from \$89)
- Student Discount

Dr. David Kwavnick, O.D.
1535 Sherbrooke St. W.
(corner Guy)
933-8700

SIENA SUMMER MUSIC INSTITUTE (Florence)

Culture, language, travel, concerts, Credit/non-credit. Rome, Venice, 3 days in Switzerland. Students, Grads, Professionals; July 15 to August 17, Cost \$1,735. Special low cost charter flight; Write/call:
SESSIONE SENESE PER LA MUSICA/ARTE
Director, 595 Prospect Road,
Waterbury, CT 06706
203-754-5741

great scores...



Kaplan helps you focus your test prep study where you need it most. We'll show you the proven skills and test-taking techniques that help you get a higher score.

great skills...

Kaplan has the most complete arsenal of test prep tools available. From videos to software to virtual reality practice tests with computerized analysis to great teachers who really care, nobody offers you more ways to practice.

CLASSES NOW FORMING!

Call: 287-1896

get a higher score

KAPLAN

550 Sherbrooke St. W., Suite 380

brother New Line of Products
WP5850mds

- 14" Super Flat Amber CRT Display
- 3.5" 1.44Mb floppy disk drive for MS-DOS file compatibility with PC's

\$575

EPSON® Stylus Color 720 DPI
\$699
Near Photographic Colour Quality!

EPSON® ActionLaser 1100 LASER PRINTER

- 300 DPI
- 4 PPM
- 1 Mb Standard Memory
- 22 fonts, 8 scaleable

\$599

**All prices are member prices and are subject to change without notice
COOP MCGILL 2029 Metcalfe (corner de Maisonneuve)
Tel.: 844-2667, 398-5001 Fax: 844-9497

DEPARTMENT OF ATHLETICS

1995 SUMMER RECREATION

GENERAL INFORMATION

From May 1 through August 20, the Department of Athletics of McGill University offers monthly and seasonal memberships. Memberships are required for all summer users, though full-time McGill students may take advantage of reduced rates. Occasional users can avail themselves of day passes, and children are welcome when accompanied by an adult.

Memberships include use of the Currie Gymnasium and Fieldhouse, Weston Pool, the Forbes Field Tennis Courts, Molson Stadium and the Outdoor Track.

The student rate applies to individuals who attended McGill on a full-time basis through the 1995 winter semester. To encourage family participation, special rates are available for spouses and children (up to 16 years of age) of our members.

Memberships can be purchased in Office G3 of the Currie Gymnasium.

Please note that members will have use of the outdoor track and outdoor tennis courts through September 3, 1995.

1995 SPRING AND SUMMER MEMBERSHIP FEES

Department of Athletics Membership (all facilities included)

CATEGORY	MONTHLY CHARGE	SEASONS PASS
Full-time McGill Students	\$ 25.00	\$ 85.00
McGill Staff	\$ 30.00	\$ 105.00
Alumni	\$ 35.00	\$ 120.00
General Public	\$ 40.00	\$ 135.00
Spouse	\$ 30.00	\$ 105.00
Children (6-15)	\$ 20.00	\$ 70.00

MOLSON STADIUM TRACK MEMBERSHIP

Full-time McGill Students	\$ 8.00	\$ 25.00
General Public	\$ 10.00	\$ 35.00

DAY PASSES (Gym or Tennis)

General Public	\$ 6.00
McGill Students	\$ 5.00
Seniors and Children	\$ 3.00

1. A spousal membership is available to anyone whose husband/wife has become a gym or tennis member during that session.

2. Children under the age of 14 must join with their parent(s).

(all prices include GST and QST)

PAY-AS-YOU-GO FITNESS

Through the spring and summer, the Department will be offering an exciting pay-as-you-go fitness program. The after work classes will feature Step Aerobics as well as the popular Total Workout. Both activities are designed for a total body workout.

Step Aerobics is a challenging low impact class centred around stepping onto an adjustable platform.

Total Workout is an upbeat, advanced high impact aerobics class.

SCHEDULE:

Step Aerobics..... MON/WED/FRI ... 17:30-18:30 hrs.

Total Workout..... TUES/THURS 17:30-18:30 hrs.

COST:

Gymnasium Members \$1.70*/\$2.50/class

Non-Members \$6.00/class

Tickets go on sale in the lobby of the Sir Arthur Currie Gymnasium 30 minutes before class.

*Book of 10 tickets for \$17.00 purchased in advance. (members only)

1995 SPRING AND SUMMER INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAM

SESSION I - MAY 8 - JULY 3

AQUATICS

COURSE	DAY & TIME	COST M/M	# WEEKS/
*YELLOW, ORANGE (Children & Adults)	SATURDAY 09:00 - 10:00	25/46	7
YELLOW, ORANGE, RED, MAROON (Adults Only)	MONDAY 18:00 - 19:00	25/46	7
*RED, MAROON (Children & Adults)	SATURDAY 10:00 - 11:00	25/46	7
BLUE, GREEN, GREY, WHITE (Adults Only)	MONDAY 18:00 - 19:15	30/50	7
*BLUE, GREEN, GREY, WHITE (Children & Adults)	SATURDAY 11:00 - 12:15	30/50	7
CHILDREN'S LEARN TO SWIM MAY 8 - 18	MON to THURS 16:15 - 17:30	45	2
BRONZE CROSS (prerequisite Bronze Medallion & Junior Art. Resp. Cert.)	TUES & THURS 17:30 - 19:00 Classroom 19:00 - 21:00 Pool 48/68		4
BRONZE MEDALLION (prerequisite Life Saving 1, 2, 3 or equivalent)	TUES & THURS 17:30 - 19:00 Classroom 19:00 - 21:00 Pool 42/62		4
AQUACISES (Water Exercises)	TUES & THURS 12:15 - 13:00	37/77	8
STROKE IMPROVEMENT *Begins May 6, 1995	WEDNESDAY 18:00 - 19:00	25/46	7

DANCE

COURSE	DAY & TIME	COST M/M	# WEEKS/
JAZZ I	TUES & THURS 17:45 - 19:15	50/90	8
JAZZ II	TUES & THURS 19:15 - 20:45	50/90	8
SOCIAL DANCE	MONDAY 18:30 - 19:45	35/55	8
	MONDAY 19:45 - 21:00	35/55	8

FITNESS

COURSE	DAY & TIME	COST M/M	# WEEKS/
ACTION AEROBICS (Superfit)	MON/WED/FRI 17:15 - 18:45	60/105	8
LOW IMPACT (Advanced)	TUES. & THURS. 17:30 - 18:45	45/90	8
TOTAL BODY CONDITIONING	MON/WED/FRI 12:15 - 13:15 16:30 - 17:45	50/95 35/70	8 8
SUPER STEP AEROBICS	TUES & THURS 17:45 - 19:00	40/75	8
STEP (Pay as You Go)*	MON/WED/FRI 17:30 - 18:30	\$1.70* 2.50/6	
TOTAL WORKOUT (Pay as You Go)*	TUES & THURS 17:30 - 18:30	\$1.70* 2.50/6	

* Booklets of 10 Tickets for \$17.00 purchased in advance. (Members Only)

VARIA

COURSE	DAY & TIME	COST M/M	# WEEKS/
FENCING	TUESDAY 19:00 - 20:30	50/70	8
GOLF	MONDAY 12:00 - 13:30 18:00 - 19:30	45/60 45/60	6 6
	TUESDAY 17:30 - 19:00 19:00 - 20:30	45/60 45/60	6 6
	WEDNESDAY 18:00 - 19:30 19:30 - 21:00	45/60 45/60	6 6
	THURSDAY 17:45 - 19:15 19:15 - 20:45	45/60 45/60	6 6
	FRIDAY 09:00 - 10:30 10:30 - 12:00	45/60 45/60	6 6
YOGA	WEDNESDAY 17:30 - 19:00	50/70	8
CPR BASIC	SAT., MAY 27 & SAT., JUNE 3 09:00 - 16:00	78/85	2
CPR RE-CERT	SATURDAY, MAY 27 09:00 - 16:00	37/45	1
BASIC FIRST AID	SAT., MAY 27 & SAT., JUNE 3 09:00 - 16:00	85/90* 70/75	2

* (Includes CPR Heart Saver)

prince®

Playing in the Zone.

RACQUETS

COURSE	DAY & TIME	COST M/M	# WEEKS/
TENNIS INTRO	MONDAY 18:00 - 20:00 67/82 WEDNESDAY 17:15 - 18:45 52/67 WEDNESDAY 18:45 - 20:15 52/67 THURSDAY 17:15 - 18:45 52/67 SATURDAY 09:00 - 10:30 52/67 SATURDAY 10:30 - 12:00 52/67 SUNDAY 09:00 - 11:00 67/82 TUES & THURS 18:45 - 20:15 102/132	67/82 52/67 52/67 52/67 52/67 52/67 67/82 102/132	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
TENNIS INTER	MONDAY 18:00 - 20:00 67/82 TUESDAY 17:15 - 18:45 52/67 WEDNESDAY 18:45 - 20:15 52/67 SATURDAY 09:00 - 10:30 52/67 SATURDAY 10:30 - 12:00 52/67 SUNDAY 09:00 - 11:00 67/82 TUES & THURS 18:45 - 20:15 102/132	67/82 52/67 52/67 52/67 52/67 67/82 102/132	6 6 6 6 6 6 6
TENNIS ADVANCED	WEDNESDAY 17:15 - 18:45 52/67 TUES & THURS 18:45 - 20:15 102/132	52/67 102/132	6 6
TENNIS JUNIOR STAR (6-14 YRS OLD)	SATURDAY 12:00 - 13:15 42 SUNDAY 11:00 - 12:15 42	42 42	6 6
TENNIS CLINIC	MON - FRI 18:00 - 20:00 57/69 JUNE 19 - JUNE 23	57/69	1
STROKE & STRATEGY	FRIDAY 18:00 - 20:00 57	57	
SQUASH	MONDAY 17:30 - 19:00 36/51 TUESDAY 18:15 - 19:45 36/51 SATURDAY 10:00 - 11:30 36/51	36/51 36/51 36/51	4 4 4

OUTDOOR PURSUITS

COURSE	DAY & TIME	COST M/M	# WEEKS/
EQUESTRIAN	WEDNESDAY 20:00 - 21:00 85/90 SATURDAY 14:00 - 15:00 85/90 SUNDAY 13:00 - 14:00 85/90 SUNDAY 14:00 - 15:00 85/90	85/90 85/90 85/90 85/90	6 6 6 6
ROCK CLIMBING	SAT., MAY 13 07:30 - 15:30 70/75	70/75	1
CYCLING	SUNDAY, MAY 28 POKE-O-MOONSHINE, N.Y. 44/47	44/47	1
HIKING	SATURDAY, MAY 27 ROOSTER COMB & MOUNT SNOW, N.Y. 42/45	42/45	1
HIKING	SATURDAY, JUNE 17 MOUNT MANSFIELD V.T. 42/45	42/45	1

SESSION II - JULY 3 - AUGUST 18

VARIA

COURSE	DAY & TIME	COST M/M	# WEEKS/
GOLF	TUESDAY 17:30 - 19:00 45/60 TUESDAY 19:00 - 20:30 45/60 WEDNESDAY 18:00 - 19:30 45/60 THURSDAY 17:30 - 19:00 45/60 SATURDAY 09:00 - 10:30 45/60	45/60 45/60 45/60 45/60 45/60	6 6 6 6 6

RACQUETS

COURSE	DAY & TIME	COST M/M	# WEEKS/
TENNIS INTRO	MONDAY 18:00 - 20:00 67/82 WEDNESDAY 17:15 - 18:45 52/67 SATURDAY 10:30 - 12:00 52/67 SATURDAY 12:00 - 13:30 52/67 SUNDAY 09:00 - 10:30 52/67 TUES & THURS 17:15 - 18:45 102/132 TUES & THURS 18:45 - 20:15 102/132	67/82 52/67 52/67 52/67 52/67 102/132 102/132	6 6 6 6 6 6 6
TENNIS INTRO II	WEDNESDAY 18:50 - 20:15 52/67 FRIDAY 17:15 - 18:45 52/67	52/67 52/67	6 6
TENNIS INTER	MONDAY 18:00 - 20:00 67/82 WEDNESDAY 17:15 - 18:45 52/67 SATURDAY 10:30 - 12:00 52/67 SATURDAY 12:00 - 13:30 52/67 SUNDAY 09:00 - 10:30 52/67 TUES & THURS 17:15 - 18:45 102/132 TUES & THURS 18:45 - 20:15 102/132	67/82 52/67 52/67 52/67 52/67 102/132 102/132	6 6 6 6 6 6 6
TENNIS ADVANCED	SUNDAY 09:00 - 10:30 52/67 TUES & THURS 18:45 - 20:15 102/132	52/67 102/132	6 6
TENNIS CLINIC	MON to FRI 18:00 - 20:00 57/69 AUGUST 14 - 18	57/69	1
TENNIS JUNIOR STAR (6-14 YRS OLD)	SUNDAY 11:00 - 12:15 40	40	6
STROKE & STRATEGY	FRIDAY 18:00 - 20:00 57	57	

OUTDOOR PURSUITS

COURSE	DAY & TIME	COST M/M	# WEEKS/
CYCLING	SUNDAY, JULY 16 ISLANDS OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN, V.T. 44/47	44/47	1
HIKING	SATURDAY, JULY 22 RAINBOW FALLS & BRAUN RUN MOUNTAIN N.Y. 42/45 SATURDAY, AUGUST 12 BLUEBERRY COBBLES, N.Y. 42/45	42/45 42/45	1 1

MEMBERSHIP SALES AND INSTRUCTIONAL REGISTRATION BEGINS

TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1995, 08:30 HRS.

CURRIE GYMNASIUM, OFFICE G3, 475 PINE AVENUE WEST

INFORMATION: 398-7000 OR 398-7011

Students' Society report card

BY AUBREY COHEN AND
SARA MAYO

This has been another exciting year of cv padders and conservative bureaucrats on the Students' Society Council. Some of this council's notable decisions include: joining, and then leaving, the Fédération étudiante universitaire du Québec (FEUQ); supporting the national student strike against the Axworthy social reforms — sort of; and deciding, by a narrow margin, to refuse the Inter-Greek Letter Council (IGLC) membership in the Student's Society.

Council is, of course, comprised of individuals, with diverse political outlooks, who have represented their constituents with varying degrees of competency. In an effort to make councillors more accountable, the *Daily* has once again compiled its not-so-annual Students' Society Council Report Card.

The Executive: Sevag Yeghoyan President

perfect attendance:

By his own admission, Yeghoyan didn't know the job when he started. We noticed.

The president's lack of knowledge of Roberts Rules is especially noteworthy. It seemed to us that the president liked to hear himself talk and was very upset when he didn't get to be the last to speak before a vote. Yeghoyan also had a tendency to propose motions he said he was not sure if he supported or not.

Finally, he took populism to an extreme — often sounding ridiculous in the process. Over the course of the year, he improved somewhat. Unfortunately for him, this grade is cumulative.

High point: Yeghoyan took on Dean of Students Irwin Gopnik in the Student Services budget fiasco.

Low point: The President thought it would be possible to convene a general assembly in six days (a week before the national Day of Strike and Action against the Axworthy reforms) to decide whether the Students' Society should endorse the January 25 protest.

Grade: D

Nick Benedict VP External

missed two meetings:

Benedict was extremely autocratic. He had a tendency to only give council information which furthered his own agenda. We feel the VP External owed it to council to let them make fully informed decisions. On certain major issues, such as membership in the FEUQ and the Canadian Alliance of Student Associations (CASA), Benedict should have sought a wider student mandate.

High point: Benedict tried — in his own special way — to oppose the Axworthy reforms and support the national rally in Ottawa in November.

Low point: Benedict divided the na-

tional student movement by opposing the Canadian Federation of Students so vocally and bringing McGill into CASA. At the same time, he was so concerned about uniting the student movement in Québec that he brought McGill into a sovereigntist organization which council ended up voting to leave. This makes no sense to us.

Grade: F (will be allowed back next year, but on academic probation)

Paul Johnson VP Finance

missed two meetings and left coun-

pletely unprepared when Marriott said they would not renew their contract without better terms. Johnson then expressed confidence that the Students' Society would strike a deal with Marriott. When it became clear this would not happen, the VP Finance was left with only three months to find a replacement. Consequently, students had very little time to put together a solid proposal for a co-op initiative.

Grade: D (this may go down if there is no food service on Friday).

Jen Small

VP University Affairs

perfect attendance:

Wright did his job well, but tended, by some accounts, to be a bit too formal. There has been criticism of his handling of the Open Air Pub (apparently, the engineers involved in the project have been getting short-changed).

Also, Wright has bad taste in music (he played "Eye of the Tiger" at the Students' Society Awards Banquet).

High point: Wright handled the IGLC's attempt to get recognition by the Students' Society well.

Low point: Wright organized the Awards Banquet so that there were two hours of free drinking before the

its weight at the January 25 student strike against Axworthy's proposed reforms. He also managed to convince the typically apathetic and apolitical council to condemn Human Life International (HLI).

Grade: A

• Lorne Daichman (Management Rep.), missed one meeting: Daichman was annoying, conservative and reactionary. Daichman wanted to violate Students' Society procedure and rewrite history. He proposed a motion to revise the executive's decision not to grant the IGLC interest group status to read that the executive *had* granted this status.

Grade: F

• Lisa Grushcow (Arts Rep.), missed two meetings: A generally progressive politician, Grushcow has been instrumental in such things as pushing for the food co-op and blocking the IGLC. Grushcow was chair of the External Affairs Committee, which rarely met. She must therefore take some responsibility for the lack of student input on external decisions. She has also tended to be a bit too conciliatory at times.

Grade: B-

• Zeina Hatem (Senate/Board Rep.), missed one meeting: talked sometimes, but we wish she hadn't. She did, however, ask the IGLCers why they call themselves "Greek" (something we were wondering ourselves).

Grade: D-

• Ioanna Ionescu/Livia Silvestri (Dentistry Rep.), missed 12 meetings: they shared a seat. They were supposed to alternate, but never seemed to get their schedule straight.

Grade: J- (we know, that doesn't exist).

• Marsha James (Education Rep.) missed five meetings before withdrawing: sat in as the Education rep. until a new one was elected. She was not extremely outspoken, but took good stands. We wish she had stayed.

Grade: W

• Amin Kassam (Residence), perfect attendance: more than we ever hoped for from a Residence rep. Kassam was not only vocal and progressive, he also held his ground against many of the heavyweights on council. We're looking forward to hearing more from him next year as Arts rep.

Grade: B+

• Kelly Remai (Clubs Rep.), missed three meetings: was OK on some issues. The only one, however, who voted against the motion to condemn Human Life International.

Grade: F+

• Joe Wong (Senate/Board Rep.), missed three meetings: very vocal and effective on council. Not afraid to take a tough stand. He lost half a grade for being a bit too conciliatory.

Grade: A-

ceremony (after which certain councillors were too drunk to remember what they had said).

Grade: B

The great majority of the other councillors did not contribute much over the course of the year. We could attempt to grade representatives who did not speak or even come to meetings, but that would be a waste of space. Therefore, here are some of the best and worst from the rest of council.

• Karen Brenhouse (Athletics Rep.), missed three meetings: President of the Nick Benedict Fan Club.

Grade: F

• Chris Carter (Clubs Rep.), perfect attendance: the outspoken "radical" of council. Carter had to, almost single-handedly, fight for council to pull

perfect attendance:

Small was sometimes too much of a politician (see low point). She did, however, represent students' interests well with regard to the administration. Small also set a direction for the VP University Affairs — focusing on issues such as the sexual and racial harassment policies — which her successor, Lisa Grushcow, seems intent to continue.

High point: Small worked hard to facilitate the final revisions of McGill's sexual harassment policy.

Low point: She told the IGLC they were "too good" for the Students' Society, then voted against their membership.

Grade: B-

Cornell Wright VP Internal

cil early more times than we can count:

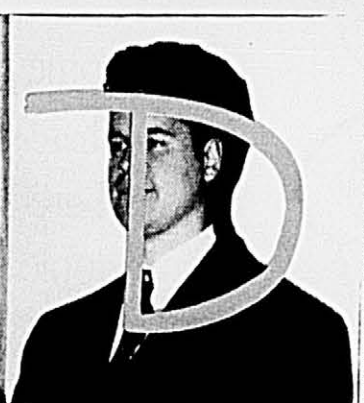
Johnson tried to undermine the student used book co-op effort by promising the administration that the initiative would be dropped.

McGill students will finally have coverage for Hepatitis B vaccination, but credit for this goes to Roland Orfaly, who had to fight with the VP Finance in order to get this one.

Johnson seemed to feel the need to play the council down. He may have fared better on this report card if he hadn't decided to take over the speakership of council the day before we made up the grades.

High point: Finally, after a student plebiscite on the issue, Johnson recommended that council vote to include Hepatitis B coverage in the student health plan.

Low point: He was caught com-



DAILY PHOTOS BY CAMERON BOOTH AND JACK SULLIVAN

STORAGE ON PEEL

3RD NATIONAL MINI-STORAGE NOW OPEN:

550 PEEL Street

Please compare our prices:

5 x 3 = ~~\$15~~ 5 x 5 = ~~\$25~~
5 x 10 = ~~\$50~~ /monthly

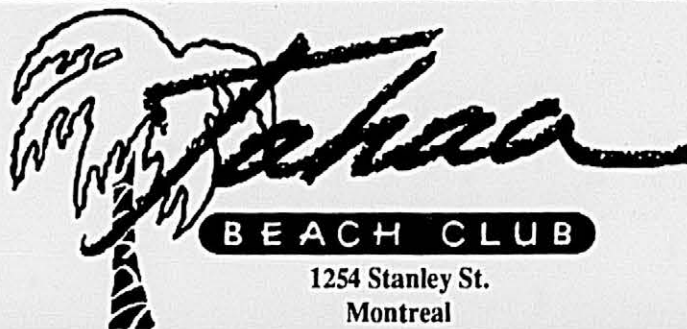
MOVING?

Weekly consolidated services to:

TORONTO - NEW YORK - VANCOUVER

For local moves, we recommend
ANBER MOVERS 735-8148

NATIONAL ★ ♣ 931-0113



1254 Stanley St.
Montreal

NEW ON 1ST FLOOR
FREE POOL
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY
4pm to 9pm, 7 tables

AT NIGHT

FREE ADMISSION
THURSDAY TO SATURDAY
best "soft rock music"

Egg-citing!

How else could you describe the *McGill Computer Store's*
Giant Easter Egg Hunt



That's right. It's "April is for Apple" month here at the *McGill Computer Store*. And to celebrate, we've hidden a gazillion plastic eggs all over campus. So if you find one, come to the store and get a **free prize!** There's an Apple Colour Stylewriter™ Pro out there somewhere, and tons of other cool Apple stuff.

And, as if that wasn't "egg-citing" enough, we're also having a Food Drive. So, when you claim your prize, bring a non-perishable food item to donate, and your name will be entered in a draw to win a Macintosh® PowerBook™ 150!

So come on down to the store — we'll be hoppy to serve you.

MCS
McGill Computer Store

Burnside Hall Room 112 Tel: 398-5025 Fax: 398-5185
Electronic Mail: MCS@CCØ.LAN.MCGILL.CA



Authorized
Higher Education Reseller

When Martha Negede came to Montréal as a student in 1973, she did not know that, 22 years later, she would still be here. But after a military government came to power in her home country of Ethiopia in 1974, she knew she could not go back.

"Like most people I never came to live here, I came to stay for two years. But then I couldn't go home. I had often spoken about the brutality of the government, so I didn't feel secure," says Negede.

In 1974 the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC), known as the Derg (which means 'committee' in Amharic), overthrew the feudal régime of Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie. From then until 1991, when they were finally removed from power in a popular uprising, the Derg's rule was authoritarian and brutal.

Now Negede is trying to see that justice is done for people like herself, who lost family or were turned into political refugees by the Derg dictatorship.

The Montréal organisation which she founded, called The Ethiopian Development Agency, has started a petition to have the man who became sole leader of the Derg in 1977, Mengistu Hailémarîam, extradited from Zimbabwe, where he now lives comfortably.

15 years of genocide

Upon seizing power the Derg immediately killed around 60 members of the Haile Selassie cabinet, along with the Emperor himself.

Under the slogan "Red Terror" the Derg tried to crush political opposition by killing nearly a whole generation of young intellectuals and political activists. Many of those executed were young students.

"... [T]he Hailémarîam government demanded \$50 birr (at the time, half the average monthly salary in Ethiopia) from mothers coming to claim the bodies of their dead children. Without this money, the bodies were simply thrown into communal graves," reads the petition.

Thousands also died in what many Ethiopians saw as a futile war against the secessionist region of Eritrea. Eighty per cent of the country's budget was diverted to the war effort. Throughout much of its existence the Derg received financial support and weapons from the Soviet Union. Eritrea became an independent state in 1992.

The number of people killed in Ethiopia during the period of the Red Terror, the war with Eritrea and the Derg's policy of starving people in areas of political dissent, is not known. Negede says that the figure could be as high as 2 million, out of a population of around 50 million.

"In the whole population of Ethiopia you don't find anyone who hasn't lost someone that [Hailémarîam] killed. Everyone has lost someone, if not their whole entire family. Everyone is affected from the bottom of society to the highest classes," says Negede.

After the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Forces (EPRDF) ousted his government in 1991, Zimbabwean president

DEMANDING JUSTICE

by Melanie Newton

Robert Mugabe, granted asylum to Hailémaria, his long time friend. When asked why he accepted Hailémaria, Mugabe claimed that he did it "to avoid bloodshed" in Ethiopia.

Today, Hailémaria is living comfortably in Zimbabwe, apparently on the huge ranch which used to belong to the head of the racist Rhodesian government of Ian Smith, which was overthrown in 1980.

But Negede, and many other people, say that Hailémaria should be forced to answer for his crimes. In December the Ethiopian courts began to try people believed to have taken part in the genocide from 1974 to 1991. Hailémaria is being tried in absentia.

Negede launched the petition on March 8, International Women's Day, to demand justice for all of the Ethiopian people, but first and foremost "to give support to the grieving mothers" of young people murdered by the Derg.

"When I went there [in 1994], mothers were crying, they were looking for their children's graves. They have no way of identifying where their children were buried... There are some mothers who lost seven children out of seven children," said Negede.

Setting the record straight

Things have changed in Ethiopia since 1991. One month from now, Ethiopians will vote in the first free elections in the country for this century. The transitional government which overthrew the Derg will give the people a chance to select their own political representatives.

The new government has also made a formal request to Zimbabwe for his arrest, but has received no official answer.

McGill student and Cultural Issues Chair of the Black Students' Network Mebrat Beyene, who is

Eritrean-Canadian, says that, although she wants Hailémaria extradited, more needs to be done.

"People are saying that it's not enough just to get him because there are a lot of people [who were involved in the genocide] who are in government now, or who have high positions and are still there," says Beyene.

Negede maintains that bringing Hailémaria to justice will be a step in the right direction.

"[Hailémaria] still uses local newspapers in Ethiopia to voice that he's coming back. He doesn't even regret it. He's coming back to save Ethiopia and that is that... until the day he left he was killing people."

She plans to send the petition to the Zimbabwean High Commission in Ottawa.

For information about the petition call The Ethiopian Development Agency at 284-5149. People who are interested in signing the petition can go to the Montréal Women's Centre (3585, St. Hubert), the Strathearn Centre cafeteria (3680, Jeanne Mance from 9-17h), The Concordia Women's Centre (2020 MacKay, The Simone de Beauvoir Institute (2170, Bishop), or the Daily office (Union Building, Rm B-03.)

People can send letters demanding Hailémaria's extradition to the Zimbabwean High Commission, 332 Somerset W, K2P 0J9, Ottawa, or to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, PO Box 4240, Harare, Zimbabwe.

PETITION SEEKS TO BRING FORMER ETHIOPIAN DICTATOR TO TRIAL



"When I went there [in 1994], mothers were crying, they were looking for their children's graves. They have no way of identifying where their children were buried... There are some mothers who lost seven children out of seven children."
— Martha Negede



POSTGRADUATE - 1 YEAR MINISTRY APPROVED TEACHER TRAINING COURSES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND AUSTRALIA

For more information about

- 1 Criteria for acceptance
- 2 Accommodations
- 3 Travel Arrangements
- 4 Health Coverage
- 5 OSAP

PHONE TEACH: (905) 388-7158
FAX: (905) 388-9682

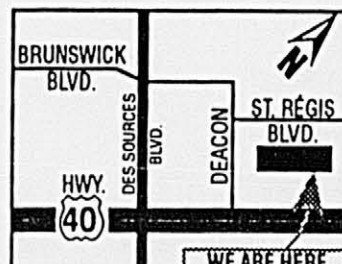


Going Treeplanting? Canadian Forestry Equipment Ltd.

A Complete Line of Treeplanting Equipment

- Including:
- Planting Bags
 - Planting Spades
 - Cooling Tarps & Sacs
 - Tents
 - Sleeping Bags
 - Army Pants
 - Tree Planter's Boots
 - Rain Gear
 - Planting Gloves
 - Back Packs
 - Camping Accessories
 - Bama Socks
 - First Aid Kits
 - Cots, etc.
- ...And Much More!!!

Drop By Our Warehouse
Showroom at:
2040 St. Regis Blvd.,
Dorval
or call
(514) 685-1100



NOW HIRING

Earn up to \$2000
For a 7 1/2 Week Season

Have a fun summer at a
Unique Camp in the Laurentians.
Join us for action, excitement
and socializing.

QUALIFIED? EXPERIENCED? COUNSELLORS

Waterski Instructor	Drama
Skiboat Driver	Arts & Crafts
Windsurfing	Aerobics
Swimming	Piano Player
Canoeing	Sing Song Leader
Sailing	Guitar Player
Baseball	Registered Nurse
Basketball	Nursing Assistant
Volleyball	Secretary
Soccer	Kitchen Manager
Tennis	Cook's Assistants
Gymnastics	Waiters/Waitresses

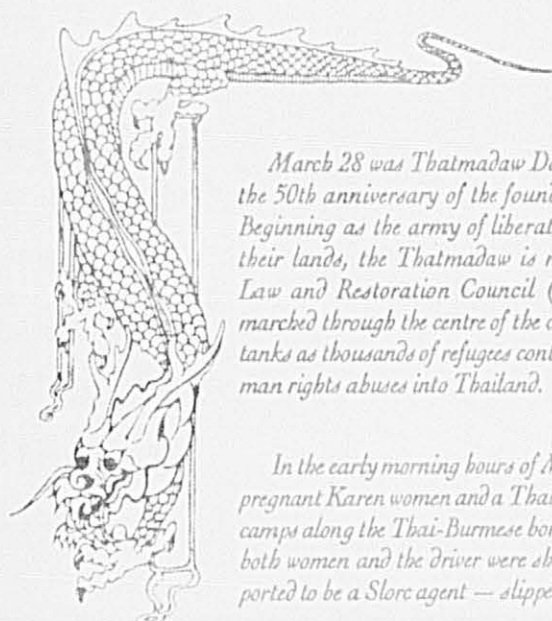
Mtl.: (514) 485-1135
Toll Free: 1-800-884-CAMP



**CAMP
MAROMAC**
LAC QUENOUILLE
A first class vacation experience

dragons eat their Young

BY M-J MILLOY



March 28 was Thatmadaw Day in Rangoon, the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the founding of Burma's national army. Beginning as the army of liberation to drive foreign armies from their lands, the Thatmadaw is now the ruling arm of the State Law and Restoration Council (Slorc). Elite units of the army marched through the centre of the capital with new Chinese guns and tanks as thousands of refugees continued to flee the army's brutal human rights abuses into Thailand.

In the early morning hours of March 16, a pick up truck with two pregnant Karen women and a Thai driver left one of the Karen refugee camps along the Thai-Burmese border. Ambushed by a lone gunman, both women and the driver were shot to death before the killer — reported to be a Slorc agent — slipped back into the jungle and escaped.

Hope is all but dead for democracy in Burma. Two weeks ago, the fall of the military headquarters of the largest group opposing Slorc — the Karen National Union — removed the last military obstacle to the Slorc régime inside of Burma. One by one, the voices inside Burma calling for change are being silenced.

Random violence, the murder of refugees, and military domination is now the order of the day in Burma. The cabal of military officers that run Slorc are now in full control of the country.

Slorc's drive for domination began in 1988 when, after a bloody crackdown of students and Buddhist monks, they seized control of the capital and major towns.

Slorc was immediately opposed by over ten highland groups. The surrender of the Karen ends the last ethnic insurgency.

There was a brief hope for democracy in Burma in 1990 when Slorc allowed open elections. After a tumultuous election campaign the National League Democracy (NLD) won over 80 per cent of the popular votes. Aung San Suu Kyi, the leader of the NLD, received the Nobel Peace Prize for her advocacy of Gandhian non-violent resistance to the Slorc regime.

Slorc moved quickly to nullify the election. Aung San Suu Kyi was confined *incommunicado* in her house in Rangoon, and democracy and labour leaders were imprisoned or killed.

Since then, Slorc has worked continuously to silence the opponents of the regime. International human rights organisations have continuously condemned the régime for its policies of slave labour, forced relocation and systematic rape.



McGill FACULTY OF ARTS MOYSE TRAVELLING SCHOLARSHIP

APPLICATIONS ARE NOW BEING ACCEPTED FOR THE MOYSE TRAVELLING SCHOLARSHIP. ONE SCHOLARSHIP WILL BE AWARDED TO A STUDENT IN THE FACULTY OF ARTS. THE SCHOLARSHIP IS INTENDED TO SUPPORT A YEAR OF ADVANCED STUDY, PREFERABLY IN A BRITISH OR EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY.

VALUE: \$8,000-\$12,000.

DEADLINE: APRIL 7, 1995.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS AND FULL DETAILS OF THE SCHOLARSHIP ARE AVAILABLE FROM DAWSON HALL, ROOM 211B OR ROOM 216.



REMINDER TO UPDATE YOUR ADDRESS



If you have a mailing address on your student record it is used by most McGill offices all year. It is important to update that mailing address at an OASIS station on campus if you are changing your residence this summer. You won't want to miss any critical (or just plain interesting) correspondence.



McGill

Please help us keep in touch!

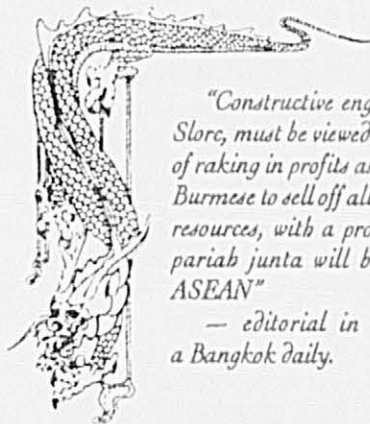
Best wishes for a happy summer from the Registrar's Office staff.

Burma and the new political economy of south-east Asia



Sloré's campaign of terror to control the dissonant voices for democracy has been aided by international finance and regional governments. In this the Sloré regime is not an aberration — each of the region's economic 'dragons' have used domestic repression as the base for economic 'development'. Sloré is simply more overtly brutal.

The fall of Manerplaw and the defeat of the Karen signal not only the end of military resistance to Sloré's rule but also the victory of state oppression as 'development' in south-east Asia.



"Constructive engagement with Sloré, must be viewed in the context of raking in profits and enticing the Burmese to sell off all their precious resources, with a promise that the pariah junta will be included in ASEAN"

— editorial in The Nation, a Bangkok daily.

The non-communist countries of south-east Asia have been willing partners in the creation and consolidation of the Burmese dictatorship. The Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) has consistently refused to isolate Sloré and condemn their human-rights atrocities.

Instead, led by Thailand, ASEAN has followed a course of 'constructive engagement' — maintaining trade and diplomatic links with Sloré with the excuse that economic development will lead to greater democracy and human rights.

The United Nations and international human-rights organisations have condemned Burma's junta and ASEAN's complicity. ASEAN has remained unrepentant — critics charge that its ultimate concern is not the growth of democracy, but rather unlimited access to Burma's natural resources for the ruling elites of each ASEAN state.

A recent investment deal between Thailand's Electricity Generating Authority (EGAT) and Sloré reveals the effects of 'constructive engagement'.

The contract allows EGAT to buy natural gas from Burma at a significantly reduced rate. The gas will be piped to Thailand and used to power an electricity generating plant south of Bangkok.

Both Sloré and the Thais will benefit: the electricity will be crucial for the growth of the Thai electronics industry in the Bangkok area, while Sloré will receive the foreign capital necessary to buy the Chinese arms it uses to con-

solidate its domestic tyranny.

The only group that will directly suffer are the local Mon ethnic group: they will be forcibly relocated from the pipeline area or used as slave labour in its construction.

The pipeline is not an isolated event but rather a symbol of an evolving relationship between Burma and ASEAN. The Sloré ambassador to Thailand, U Tin, estimates that there were 119 such projects in Burma, worth US\$ 2.4 billion.

International financial organisations are leading the campaign to begin the exploitation of Burma's resources with Sloré consent. The Kepple fund, based in Singapore, has already attracted \$US 30 million of British and Singaporean capital to be used towards natural resource and agricultural projects. One of the chief investors in the fund is Tamasek Holdings: the investment arm of the Singaporean government.

Instead of increasing democracy, 'constructive engagement' is reinforcing the systems of tyranny.

With the relations of state power, international finance and private investment so tangled, ASEAN's reaction is not surprising. The ruling elites of the nations who make up ASEAN — the oligarchy of politicians, generals and entrepreneurs — do not want to upset profitable ventures in Burma. The economic 'dragons' are concerned more with profits than people.

ASEAN's reaction is also not surprising because Sloré is simply following the path that the ruling elites of the ASEAN nations followed in their own economic 'development'.

Just such a pattern of state violence on behalf of domestic and international elites occurred in Thailand. Thailand now has one of

the strongest economies in the region: its annual eight per cent growth is fuelled by a booming micro-electronics trade with Japan and agribusiness exports to the United States.

Brutal suppression of farmer and labour concerns has been a crucial aspect of Thailand's 'development'. During the 'Cold War' the Thai bureaucratic-military elite counted on America for the suppression of popular protest by invoking the spectre of 'communism'.

But the decline of the communist 'threat' to south-east Asia has not meant a relaxation of the Thai elite's grip on the polity or economy of Thailand: in 1990, students, farmers and labour activists formed a powerful coalition to call for greater freedom of the press, improved working conditions and greater democracy.

The fury of the elites was simple and direct. In scenes reminiscent of Tianamen Square, the army massacred hundreds protesting around the 'Democracy Monument' in downtown Bangkok. Thousands are still considered 'missing'.

The suppression of this popular protest has created ideal conditions for foreign investment and economic growth: farmers forced off of their land must migrate to Bangkok to look for work in low-paying factories. Trade unions are powerless and minimum wages a pittance.

Women suffer even greater indignities. If they manage to escape the 'service industries' — brothels and massage parlours — they too must find work in hazardous factories. Last year over one hundred women died in a factory fire outside Bangkok. The doors of the factory-dormitory complex in which they worked — making stuffed animals for American consumers — were padlocked shut.

This economic 'development' is clearly for the benefit of the elites — a new millionaire is made in Bangkok every five minutes, according to an apocryphal Thai urban legend.

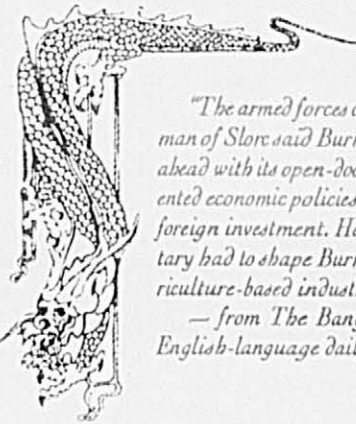
Thai development is ultimately subservient to international demands. It occupies a niche in a global system that supplies electronics and processed food to foreign markets. The Thai elites are managers in a branch plant producing goods for foreign tastes.

Thailand's rapid economic growth has been attributed to the wonders of 'free trade' and 'open-door' marketplaces. In a revealingly Orientalist phrase, Thailand is an economic 'dragon'. As a reward for its 'success' Thailand is no longer an 'underdeveloped state', but a 'newly industrialised country'.

Behind these lofty terms lay stark realities: a massive pool of landless labourers; slums beside spas in downtown Bangkok; women

condemned to servitude as prostitutes; ethnic people being forced off of their land.

Now, under the guise of 'constructive engagement', ASEAN and Thailand have managed to export their model of 'development' — to Burma.



"The armed forces chief and chairman of Sloré said Burma would move ahead with its open-door, market-oriented economic policies and seek more foreign investment. He said the military had to shape Burma into an agriculture-based industrial country."

— from The Bangkok Post, an English-language daily

Sloré has proved adept at following in the footsteps of its south-east Asian neighbours. They have stifled domestic protest to their regime, and in the process, created an ideal climate for economic 'development'.

No trade unions exist to threaten international investment; no mountain people can protest the selling of their lands and forests; no popularly elected politicians can propose a minimum wage, or better working conditions.

The situation in Burma is becoming increasingly colonial: a powerful native elite has been created and supported by external elites. This autocratic regime has expressed its willingness to invite and maintain foreign economic domination.

The defeat of the Karen cannot be seen simply as the defeat of an ethnic group struggling for a measure of autonomy from central authorities. Rather, it achieves greater significance when viewed from a wider regional and international perspective.

The aspirations of Aung San Suu Kyi and the Karen for popular participation in Burmese politics will soon be extinguished. The victory of the 'new economic world order' is nearing completion in south-east Asia.

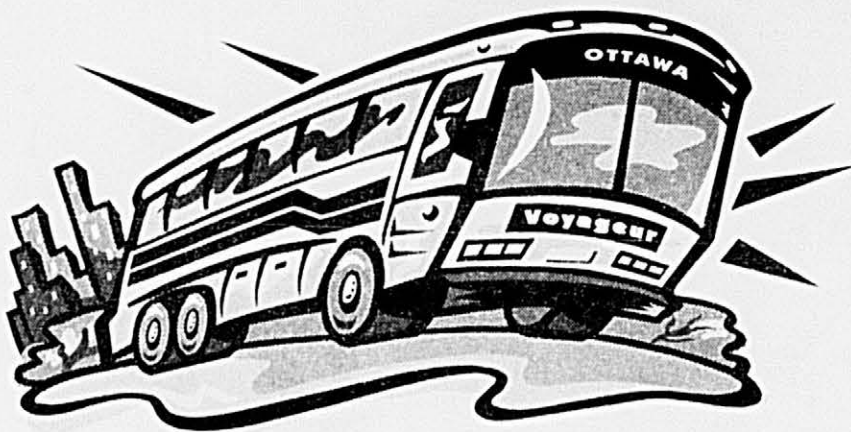
The effects of 'free trade' and 'open-door economics' are too plainly evident on the landscape of south-east Asia. These policies have led to the reinforcement of social and political inequalities: development for the few, at great cost for the many.

When these terms — 'free trade' or 'constructive engagement' — are decoded they do not signify greater distribution of wealth nor justice; rather, the terms represent an international system where borderless capital and corporations depend on domestic elites and domestic oppression to guarantee profits.

With the defeat of the Karen, Burma is beginning its 'development' along these lines.

Sources: BurmaNet News, from the soc.culture.burma newsgroup; "New Circuits of Imperialism" by A. Sivanandan; the Bangkok Post, and Freedom From Fear, by Aung San Suu Kyi.

Voyageur gives students at McGill University lots of reasons to travel by bus!



Here are just a few:

- #4 More than 20 Daily Trips to Ottawa.
Hourly departures from 6:00 am to midnight.
- #29 Five Daily Express Trips to Toronto, Kingston and Cornwall.
All aboard at: 8:30 am, 10:30 am
2:00 pm, 5:30 pm
12:05 am (Night Owl Express)
Friday and Sunday/Montreal-Toronto Super Express at 3:30 pm
- #74 Hassle-free. No need to book ahead.
- #99 Environmentally-friendly travel.

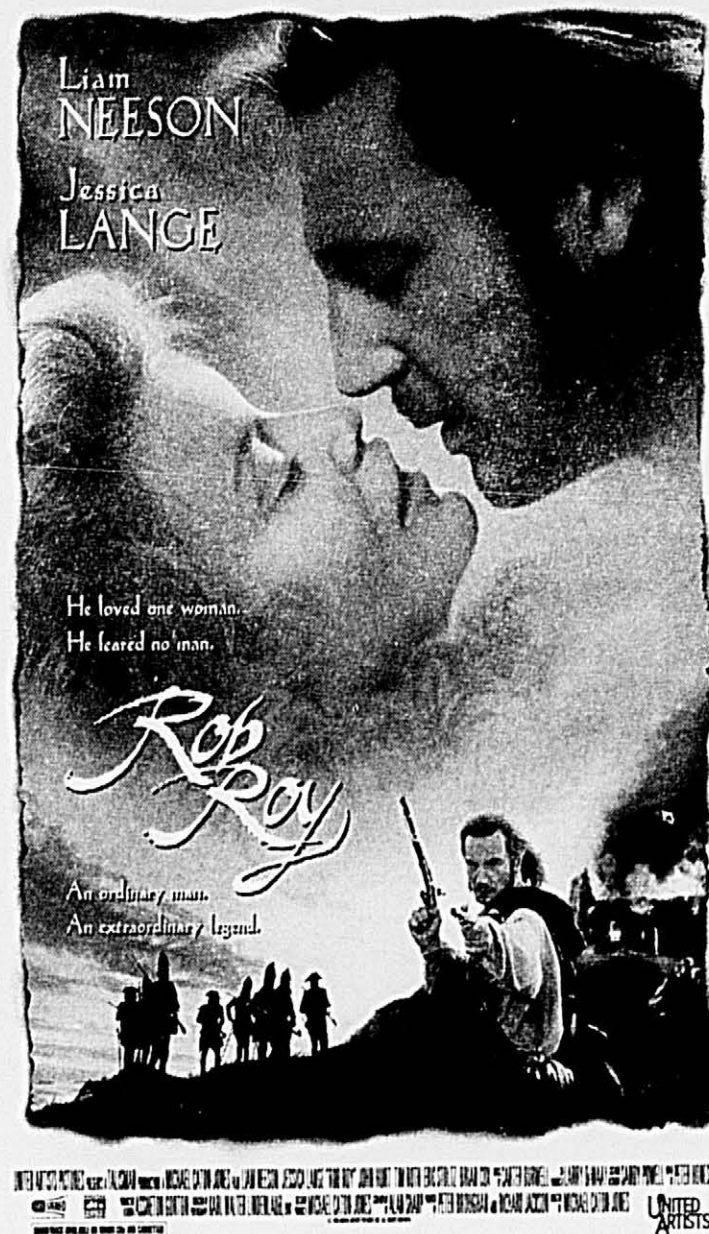
Voyageur offers Student Discounts up to 25%

Voyageur



Berri-UQAM

Pay less. Get more with Voyageur. For more information, call 842-2281



CHEATING IS...

- * In the course of an examination, obtaining or attempting to obtain information from another student or unauthorized source.
- * In the course of an examination, giving or attempting to give information to another student.
- * Possession, use or attempted use of any unauthorized material.
- * Representing or attempting to represent oneself as another or having or attempting to have oneself represented by another in the taking of an examination, preparation of a paper or other similar activity.
- * Submitting without full disclosure all or a substantial portion of any academic writing, essay, thesis, research report, project or assignment for which credit has previously been obtained.
- * Knowingly submitting materials which contain false statements of fact or fabricated references or sources.
- * Representing the work of another, in whole or in part, as the student's own (plagiarism).
- * Knowingly procuring, distributing, or receiving any confidential academic material such as pending examinations or laboratory results.

THE PENALTY FOR CHEATING CAN BE...

A failed Exam, a failed Course, Admonishment, Reprimand, Conduct Probation, Suspension, Dismissal, Expulsion or any combination of the above.

For more information, please read the "Code of Student Conduct and Disciplinary Procedures" which can be found in the Handbook on Student Rights and Responsibilities, or contact the McGill Legal Information Clinic in room B-16 of the William Shatner University Centre at 398-6792.



McGill Legal Information Clinic.

CLASSIFIED ADS

Ads may be placed through the Daily Business Office, Room B-07, University Centre, 9h00-14h00. Deadline is 14h00, two working days prior to publication (e.g. Tuesday, 14h00 for Thursday's McGill Daily).

McGill Students & Staff (with valid ID): \$4.00 per day, 4 or more consecutive days, \$3.50 per day. **General Public:** \$5.00 per day, or \$4.25 per day for 4 or more consecutive days. Extra charges may apply, and prices do not include applicable GST (7%) or PST (6.5%). Full payment should accompany your advertising order and may be made by cash or by personal cheque (for amounts over \$20 only). For more information, please visit our office in person or call 398-6790 - WE CAN NOT TAKE CLASSIFIED ADS OVER THE PHONE.

PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD CAREFULLY WHEN IT APPEARS IN THE PAPER. The Daily assumes no financial responsibility for errors, or damage due to errors. Ad will re-appear free of charge upon request if information is incorrect due to our error. The Daily reserves the right not to print any classified ad.

1 - HOUSING

Queen's student looking for a summer sublet in Montreal, May - August. Please call Gladys at 613-547-3848 or E-mail at 3gbc@qlink.queensu.ca

Sublet Downtown. May 1-June 30, with option to renew. 4 big bedrooms, big backyard, balcony, 2 floors. Big House! Sherbrooke/Jeanne-Mance. Call 284-3212.

May sublet (& share). 5 1/2, \$225.00/mo. 10 minutes fr. McGill; heat & laundry; female non-smokers only. Liz @ 288-9393 (option to renew).

Great deal on 4 1/2. Spacious, high ceilings. 15 min. walk to McGill. Great location. May 1st. Option to renew. Call: 934-1767. \$575 per month.

Looking to Sublet

an apt. 3 bedrooms minimum starting May or June until September, McGill Ghetto or near. Paul 256-0543.

Summer sublet huge furnished room in 4 1/2 apt. Laundry facilities, rooftop deck, near McGill campus (Peel), \$350/all inclusive, May 1-Aug. 31. Call Sonja 286-2928.

Room to sublet in 4 1/2 on Aylmer. Renovated auberge. Large room, furnished if desired. Washer/dryer. From April 24. Rent neg. Looking with someone else? Option to renew. Kevin: 848-9917 ext. 2.

Large, bright 1 1/2 sublet April 1-June 30 (option to renew). Balcony, laundry in basement. Prince Arthur & St.

Famille. \$375 all inclusive. Call 845-2699 or 284-4258 after Apr. 2.

Location! Summer sublet 4 1/2. Opt. renew. We pay utilities. Furnished. 3984 De Bullion off St. Laurent. 1 blk. from bars, grocery, laundry. \$550. 849-3948.

Sublet May-Aug. Room in 5 1/2. 1 min. to McGill, 1 min. to gym. Furnished. Asking \$300 (negotiable). Call 284-0696.

Really nice large 1 1/2. Furnished. Secs. to campus. Amazing view. You've gotta see this place! Sublet w/ option to renew (keep furniture). Call 849-4813.

1 1/2 to sublet May 1-Aug 31. Option to renew. Hdwd. floors, high ceiling, hot water, heat, clean. Prince Arthur & Aylmer. \$325 neg. Call 288-3441.

1 Room to sublet in spacious 5 1/2. Furnished, all-included, laundry facilities in building. 2 mins. from Lionel Groulx metro. Avail. May 1. Call Anne 989-7859.

McGill student looking for apt. 2 1/2, 3 1/2, furnished, sublet. 1st May to 1st September. Downtown near McGill campus. Pls. call Christine 457-0359.

Condos (2), Sherbrooke-Hutcheson, 1-2 levels, modern, quiet, extra clean, 2-3 bdms, 5 appl., curtains, carpets, a/c, garden, sundeck, \$1025-\$1075/month. Garage extra. 340-1884.

Heart of Downtown. Beautifully renovated apts. at a reasonable price. 3 1/2, 4 1/2, available. If interested call: 284-5650 or 849-3897.

4 1/2 Sublet! May 1-June 31. 1 min to McGill, 2 min to gym. Laundry, parking, heat, hot water included. Asking \$700/month. Option to renew. Call 985-5417.

Metro Lionel-Groulx 4 1/2 July 1. Brock walls, ceiling fans, stove, fridge, wash/dryer, window blinds. Modern w charm. Quiet owner ov. Ref. required \$485. 933-0760

Sublet 2 1/2, downtown, hrdwood flrs, balcony, close to metro-May to Sept with option to renew, \$250/all included. 935-5390.

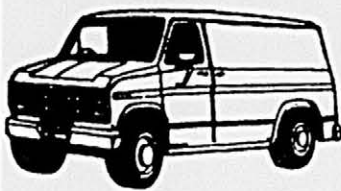
FOR RENT

3 1/2 & 4 1/2
3655-3661 Rue Ste-Famille
fully renovated - available immediately
heating & hot water, refrigerator & stove included
See Superintendent
3659 Rue Sainte Famille, Apt 56
call: 845-4547 or 341-1372

2 - MOVERS/STORAGE

Big Truck with 14-foot box & driver \$20/hour. Muscle \$10 per man. Ask about our out of town specials. Tel.: 521-0000.

MOVING & STORAGE



Closed van or truck.
Local and long distance.
Toronto - Vancouver (wkly)
NY - Fla. (USA)
7 days - 24 hours.
LOW RATES
Steve
735-8148

A-1 MINI STORAGE FREE PICK-UP

\$1200
a month & up

527-8715

Moving/Storage

Closed van or truck. Local and long distance. Ott-Tor-Van-NY-Fla. 7 days 24 hours. Low rates. Steve 735-8148.

3 - HELP WANTED

Need U2/U3 female undergrads for 1-hr. study on students' anticipation of graduating. Pays \$15. Lina 398-8219. Supervised by Dr. Koestner, Psych. Dept.

Readers Required

Good English dictation.
Ability to work in a group.
Sense of drama.

Would-be actors apply now!
Call Sophie at 322-3991. Sat. & Sun. all day, weeknights after 7pm.

Summer Jobs: International Health/Nutrition Co. needs students for part time/full time work. (Kevin: 856-4717)

Summer Jobs: Run your own business, gain valuable business experience while building your résumé. Earn up to \$10,000 (25 jobs). High demand product, irrigation sales and installation. The ideal opportunity. Vehicle required. Student sprinklers. Call 1-800-265-7691.

Need students who learned Fre. after age 15 for speech perception study. 2 levels: beginner or advanced. 1st language English. \$10/hr. Martine 398-1210 (leave message)

Female victims of sexual assault: If you have recently been sexually assaulted, are 18+ and would like to par-

ticipate in a research project, contact Danielle at 276-1677. Confidential.

Female models, actresses needed for photo shoot. Professional pictures in exchange. 633-8605. Leave message.

Counselors Wanted. Trim down-fitness, co-ed, NYS camp. 100 positions: sports, crafts, many others. Camp Shane, Ferndale, NY 12734. (914) 271-4141.

College Pro Summer Jobs Positions available: Production manager (car needed), Trainer, Foreman, Painter-10-6.75\$/hr. call Michael @ 282-7666.

Needed: Cold Callers in N.D.G. area. 1, 2 or 3 nights/wk. \$7 a name can make \$50/wk easily! call Michael @ 282-7666.

5 - TYPING SERVICES

Word Processing.

(937-8495) Term papers, résumés, forms design, correspondence, manuscripts (Laser/Fax/Photocopier) 9:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m. (7 days) (near Atwater)

Success to all students in '95. WordPerfect 5.1. Term papers, résumés, applications. Editing of grammar. Transcription of tapes. 27 yrs. experience. \$1.75/D.S.P., 7 days/week. Campus / Peel / Sherbrooke. Paulette/Roxanne 288-9638 - 288-0016.

Word processing for term papers, manuscripts, lecture transcription, equations & graphs. Laser printer, dictaphone & fax. \$1 a page. Near McGill. Anne-Marie 844-0645.

Word-Processing of term-papers, reports, theses, etc. Word-Perfect 5.1, laser printer. 9 years experience. Fast professional service. Good rates. Close to McGill. Brigitte 282-0301.

From Thesis Statement to final print-out: Complete, professional editing/word processing services. Laser. reasonable rates. HVM Editing 736-2679.

ACCURATE AND PROMPT word processing (laser printer): résumés, term papers, theses, reports (editing, pick-up available). Alan: 289-9518.

McGill College/Sherbrooke. Quality word processing of term papers, theses, résumés. Bilingual. Also diskette laser printing at 600 dpi. Ginette 848-0423.

Résumés by MBA's. Student rates, ACCIS Forms. Better Business Bureau member. 3000+ students served. Owner worked for Procter & Gamble, Heinz and General Foods. Prestige (on Guy). 939-2200.

C.V. Professionnel et personnalisé. Membre du Bureau d'éthique commerciale. 6+ années de service. Estimations gratuites. Prix étudiants. Prestige 932-8952.

6 - SERVICES OFFERED

Think ahead and be ready for exams! Experienced tutor of Russian language. \$15/hr. negotiable. Call 376-3454.

EROTAX - Have your personal taxes prepared now and pay only August 1995. Personal checks, credit cards accepted. No charge for additional T4 slips. Call 748-5051.

Expertly Written CV's and cover letters customized to candidates with business experience or recent grads, professionally prepared by former McGill grad with a proven track record in securing interviews and jobs. Call George at 624-7538.

Experienced Editor/Writer Student papers, theses, manuscripts, résumés, tutoring, translation (Spanish/French/English) - Marian 765-9804 7 days/week.

Highly effective résumés/cover letters (French-English) designed for students. Also editing, translation (English-French) and vice-versa. reasonable rates. 342-8197.

Spanish Tutor. Certified language teacher offers individual instruction in Spanish, all levels. \$15/hour. Downtown office. Call 278-2320.

Need help? Need a tutor? Need us? Essay services, editing and tutoring in social sciences and arts. Call Susan & Jim 277-9145.

Reach yr. goals w/ experienced certified pers. trainer: gen. conditioning, sport-specific training, body bldg., wt. loss, nutrition. Get in shape for summer! Best 1-on-1 rate, group & buddy discount. 527-4314.

Best long distance rates! Toronto 10¢, Vancouver 12¢, USA 11¢. International UP TO 48% discount. DCI Telecom 856-8585 ext. 8585.

7 - ARTICLES FOR SALE

IBM 286 with modem and colour monitor. 2 lg. end tables. Fold out sofa bed. Priced low. 284-0054.

Rotel Integrated line amplifier 935BX 40W per channel \$400. Sony auto reverse tape deck \$200. Call Merv 482-6721.

Queen size futon. Very thick with great natural wood frame. Couch or bed. Like new. \$120 or best offer. Call Jonathan at 284-1119.

Tree Planting Gear. Shovel, bags, boots, tarp. Good condition. Call Jonathan 284-1119.

Apple IIGS Computer with Image-Writer II printer. Lots of good programs and stand included. Excellent condition \$300 or best offer. Call Jonathan 284-1119.

FOR SALE: 12" RGB Colour monitor for use with Apple Macintosh. Two years old. Excellent condition. Asking \$200 or best offer. Leave message at 457-3639.

Alwa Stereo Cassette Deck. 3 head Dolby. 3 yrs. old. Barely used. Wedding gown chiffon and lace. Best offer. \$300 or best offer. 486-4198 Marian.

10 - RIDES/TICKETS

New York New York Easter, Departures: April 13 & 14 from \$149 quadruple occupancy. Including: Video-coach-Hotel-Sightseeing-Taxes-Leader. Pat: 354-3630.

12 - PERSONAL

NHL hockey and concert tickets available to sell. Great seats in Montreal or out of town. Telephone 942-9976 or 376-5811 Joe or Robert.

Come and practice your French with francophones. Club Half and Half. Tel.: 465-9128.

13 - LESSONS/COURSES

Ballet-Jazz, Funk-Jazz, Funk-Aerobics, Tap with Elissa Bernstein. Spring session on starting April 4. 1435 Bleury, 5 min. from campus. Call 495-3057.

Come and practice your French with francophones. Club Half and Half. Tel.: 465-9128.

Medicine

One Great Profession One Great Preparation The Medical School Preparatory Course We Wrote the Book on MCAT! Call 1-800-463-6463 (The Gold Standard is available at the McGill Bookstore)

LSAT-GMAT-GRE training programs. Since 1979 we have successfully prepared thousands of students for these tests. LSAT & GRE programs begin during the month of November. LSAT & GMAT courses begin during the month of January. Call now. Richardson 1-416-410-7737 or 1-800-567-7737.

MORE CLASSIFIEDS! TURN TO PAGE 18...



SUMMER STORAGE STUDENT SPECIAL

\$34⁹⁵ (5'x5')

STORE YOUR BOOKS & FURNITURE BETWEEN SEMESTERS AT
MINI-ENTREPOSAGE SECURITÉ

Safe, Warm & Secure for your personal needs

- All sizes available
- Monthly rental at affordable rates
- Burglar and fire alarm systems
- On-site security guard
- All major credit cards accepted

YOU STORE IT! YOU LOCK IT! YOU KEEP THE KEY!
MINI-ENTREPOSAGE SECURITÉ

The Storage Solution!

8499 PLACE DEVONSHIRE 733-7511



**From
11 am to
3 pm**

**De
11h00 à
15h00**

**Tout groupe de 8
personnes ou plus
recevra un cadeau,
gracieuseté du Peel Pub**

**All groups of 8 & more
will receive a free gift
from the Peel Pub**



**1107 rue Ste-Catherine ouest
1106 boul. de Maisonneuve ouest
870 boul. de Maisonneuve est**